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in an experimental manner.

seem to indicate a lack of flint or silicious in renovating the soil." matter in the soil, but if you should add a little more water to this same soil, the scouring rush (equisetum) would begin to grow in place of the others, and every one knows that must certainly be that, which will keep them there appears to be fliut enough or something in good condition of body, and at the same marvelously like it in this. This kind of rush, or grass, is found to be first rate to give milch cows, increasing the quantity and quality of milk better than any other grass that more coarse. Others recommend oats, while is made into hay. Now what ingredients has it not to be found in the other bog grasses?

Others aver that beans are far preferable to any thing, as they contain some of the ele-Chemistry has not answered, for chemistry formation of wool. has not been asked in the proper way. Some of the bog grasses seem to possess much more a work, by the way, exceedingly valuable to astringent qualities than common grasses; any man who keeps sheep, a letter from Mr.

sometimes injuring them in this way. We have much to learn in this department makes, as the result of his experiments, the of agriculture. Indeed, we have almost a following statement. "I think buckwheat new field to explore in regard to these soils quite equal to corn as feed for sheep." and their products. There never has been any classification of the different kinds of lates, we select the following. soils, which come under the denomination of "Since the year 1840 I have adopted a difbog land. The very term "bog" is exceed- ferent system of keeping my sheep, at least ingly indefinite. Some applying it to those so long as my straw holds out, which is renlands that are so saturated with water that erally until the middle of February or first they will shake by your weight as you travel of March. over them. The term is also applied to lands In 1840 I entered the winter with 1050 made up of muck or peat, sufficiently solid to sheep, allowing them as much straw in their allow of a growth of bushes, and even to cart racks as they would eat, and some to waste. over them. Others give it to low lands on In addition to the straw I fed one bushel of which large trees grow, and which, when oats, or one bushel of corncob-meal (oats

cleared, may, in dry sensons, be ploughed. also mixed in grinding) to every 100 sheep very well calculated to give correct informa- on hay. Under this treatment my sheep tion. One man will tell of clearing up a bog wintered well, full as well as when fed on and of raising corn and potatoes and clover hay alone. I threshed every week, and conand herd's grass; while another, who has a sequently the straw was always sweet."

bog, cannot get either of them to grow at all on it, and yet they are both called bogs. hay necessary to winter a sheep, that "where There is also much to be learned in regard to the pastures are close fed by the end of Nothe proper mode of reclaiming hogs, notwith- vember, and where sheep are on hay 150 standing so much has been written upon the days, (five months,) I believe each sheen subject. We have noticed, on some "bog will in that period consume 500 lbs. of hav if lands," that the "blue joint" would spring fed nothing else." up and grow rank and flourish for a year or two, and make a profitable crop, and then of Great Britain, Ireland, and Wales, enclose This "blue joint" is a valuable grass, but its natural history is little understood—its disappear, and none of it be seen for years.

ish, are yet to be learned. One thing is pretty certain, that the surface of the bog soil must be kept up light, in some way, if you would have it flourish. Thus, er value. where there is a multitude of roots of trees, that prevent the soil from becoming matted down solid, the fowl meadow will grow well; but after these roots have become destroyed and solid, and perhaps imbibing more water, good bye to your fowl meadow grass. What the best kinds of dressing are for lands of this description, caunot now be told. We mean those bogs that are under water half improvement of his lands. the year or more, by the flowage of mill dams, IMPORTANT FACT. Theer, in his "Princior by natural obstructions equivalent to mill ples of Agriculture," says that "All organic dams. We would recommend to some of the substances which have entered into a state of agricultural schools that are springing up in different parts of the Union, to pay attention elements necessary for the reproduction of the

to this branch of agricultural science. Lee, of the Genesee Farmer, and principal particular plant in contact with these subof the agricultural school, in the vicinity of stances, and all the other details appertaining Rochester. He has done well in the analy- to the operation, are properly attended to. sis of clover and wheat, &c., and told us to a plants of similar species to that which we set, hair's breadth, what was needed in order to will be produced. All soils contain the alimake these invaluable crops flourish. Will ment proper for every kind of plant, but not he descend into the bogs—the "Serbonian in equal proportions of alimentary substanc-bogs," and tell us what the hay that they es. In fact, it is well known that one kind of yield is actually worth as a nutriment for land favors the vegetation of one kind of farm stock? What is to be added to make it plant, while others are peculiarly favorable to equal to clover—what, and how much must be added, either in the shape of Indian meal,

This phenomenon has doubtless been witor oats, or barley—or what is wanted to neu-nessed by our agricultural friends, in a varietralize any substances in it that may hinder, ty of instances. In our forests, dissimilarity rather than promote nutrition. We are aware of product is the grand distinctive feature, that this is no small job, but when done, "if pine &c. on one kind of land, and oak on an-

acquisition to our stock of knowledge.

We are all aware that the Duke of Bedgrasses analyzed by his gardener, Mr. Sinclair; but this analysis was very general, and did not comprise many services and better flavorford, in England, had a great number of the did not comprise many, if any, of the products of our American bogs—such as the flat grasses, (carices) poly pods, gun bright or told the truth. I hope I shall hear from some scouring rush (equisetum) &c. &c. The bog- of your numerous readers' wives a similar ological department of agricultural knowl-edge is yet in its infancy.

THE HOG ARTICHOKE OF TENNESSEE. We have heard much of the "Hog Arti-We have heard much of the "Hog Arti-choke," and have made some queries respect-of apples, with the addition of a little Indian gusta, Ga., has a communication on this subject, in this (January) number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, in which he illustrates the difference between the tubers or roots, as some call them, of the two varieties, viz. the courses largestern Arigholds and ing them. Our friend Dr. Ward, of Auviz: the common Jerusalem Artichoke and the "Hog Artichoke." From his remarks, Artichoke will yield as much amount of root, ten-fold interest.

or tuber, as the other kind, but whether it is as nutritive or more so, we cannot say. We could never make a hog root for the Jerusa-Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.' lem artichoke, and therefore supposed that there was something in the other kind more attractive to that animal, but Dr. Ward says, What are the qualities of this kind of hay? "as to the taste of hogs for them, it seems to What ingredients does it contain that the com- be an acquired one, like that of men for oysmon upland grasses, such as timothy, herd's ters, or pickled olives. They almost always grass, orchard grass and clover do not pos- reject them at first, but after a while begin to sess? or what ingredients that they contain relish, and then become ravenously fond of does it lack? These are questions which them,-turning up and pulverizing the soil to chemistry must answer, but which she has a great depth, in search of the smallest fragnot yet disclosed, because no man has yet ment. There is a great difference of opin-

gone to the labor and expense of asking her ion as to their value in an economical point of view; some unhesitatingly pronouncing an experimental manner.

The gresses which flourish on the bog mendows of this country, are of various kinds, destined to produce as important a change in and often times the different kinds are min- our rural economy, as did the introduction of gled in together, and are composed of the root culture into England. For myself I flat grasses (carex) poly pods, cling-grass, believe that with judicious management, they (clivers or gallium,) and many others. Some may be made greatly to reduce the expense of them appear to lack the flinty coat which of raising pork, and that they would be well is found on herd's grass, &c. This would worth cultivating were it only for their effect

BUCKWHEAT FOR SHEEP.

The best food for sheep, during the winter, mentary principles that are essential to the

We find in Morrell's American Shepherd, rendering cattle &c., fed upon it, costive, and John Johnston of Geneva, New York, on the subject of keeping sheep. And he there

This indefinite manner of speaking is not per day, except my lambs, which were fed

habits, and what it requires in order to flourextensively introduced in this country, except The "fowl meadow grass" is rather better known and understood, but all its requirements of successful culture are not yet known. ordinary materials for fencing, it is apparently in a fair way to be appreciated at its prop-

On most farms in this region, the chief reliance for fencing materials, is placed on wood and stone. Stone wall constitutes, perhaps, one of the best fences a farmer can construct: and where the soil is encumbered with rocks.

vegetables which we cultivate. If, by means We commend it to the consideration of Dr. of seeds, or roots, we bring the germs of some

it were well done," it would be a valuable other. This fact is worthy of attention. w.

[For the Maine Farmer.] HINTS TO ORCHARDISTS. My wife says

avorable. In my opinion, apples are quite a benefit to cows, sheep, swine, poultry, &c., rightly dealt to them. I have boiled apples and pomeal, make good food for swine and turkies.

MILCH Cows. Feed these generous and we are led to conclude that the Jerusalem mals well, and they will repay your care with

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1847.

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nopeless soil, on which ten bushels of corn to Mr. Editor. eached ashes are very nearly as beneficial as with the plough.

ble on light sandy ones."

[For the Maine Farmer.]

POTATOES-CUTTING OFF THEIR TOPS.

MR. HOLMES: For many years I have been by it I have often been amused and instructwith the signature of very respectable names. may, if you're a mind to." remedy for this sore evil, but to the question, was nibbled. what can be done? we were in the same pre-dicament with others who asked it. We look-put a little of this dough in them, and cover tion that was satisfactory could be obtained not be burt by the mice. to mitigate, or remedy the evil in future. My A quart of the dough is enough for an acre neighbors and myself wanted to know a of potatoes. remedy in future, quite as much or more than we wanted to know whether it was anamalculæ or a repletion of sap that caused the blight, rot or mortification, whatever was the cause; to us potato growers, it was less material than an easy remedy at our control in future. But, Dear Sir, all that I saw written peace prepare for war;" but I say, in winter or heard said on the subject of rot and remedy, prepare for summer, so I proceed. A year that a drowning man will catch at a straw. stick some eighteen inches long fastened to

to grow, or to bring about some other state. On many farms the surplus ashes, after It is my opinion if the weather had been unhough has been reserved for the domestic reuirements of soap-making, are usually dis- started to grow or have rotted worse than it put them back in making their other, which, osed of to those whose business it is to col- where the tops were left on. On the whole, lect this material for the soap manufacturers I now believe no good will come from cutting or others, at a price merely nominal. No the tops any year. My experiment is the armer or gardener, who rightly appreciates beir value or his own interests, will ever disose of his unleached ashes at less than sevty-five cents per bushel. Whatever may to nature, with the tops on. It is certain that be the geological formation or constitutional the potato crop is of immense importance to exture of his farm, it is scarcely within the Maine, and it is equally certain that it is of mits of probability but that there are sec- great importance to our farmers to underons, or "spots," at least, on which the ap- stand all that will in any way be of advanplication of ashes, either as a top-dressing, or tage in growing and preserving so important in compost, would not be highly salutary to the soil, and beneficial to the crop. A farmer of much observation, in the good old agricultural State of Connecticut, says, in a letter of potatoes. Whether such experiments ecently received, that he has found by accu- were successful or not, it is my opinion, if rate experiment, that for every bushel of ash- you could obtain their results, that a space in s applied to his corn crop, for the last ten your paper, occasionally, would be profitably years, he has received an additional bushel of corn as the result.

Occupied by their insertion. It is my opinion, Mr. Editor, that a plain narrative of experi-Professor Jackson, in one of his highly able ments, by plain farmers, told in a plain way, and scientific lectures in Boston, illustrating among most of your readers, would find more he manner in which the improvement of soil, attentive and careful reading, than long scinmediate and permanent, may be effected, entific, learned treatises on chemistry, magnetays that "a farm within his knowledge, with ism, or any science of alike obscurity to comblowing sand, a pine, barren, and almost mon farmers. I merely give my own opinion,

he acre could scarcely be grown, by the judi- As to my course in future, I intend to plant ious application of ashes, has been made to on warm early land and plant early varieties roduce forty or fifty bushels to the acre." mostly. I think the early Bluenoses as good n commenting upon this assertion, one of our as any, whether for table or shipping. Thus nost able agricultural writers says:-"We far, in this vicinity, this kind has proved less o not question the correctness of Dr. Jack- liable to be diseased than any kind I know of, son's statements. Our observation has con- and are worth more per bushel than any kind, inced us that on sandy soils, with the excep- except the Carter, or, as they are called here, ion of clay marl, there is nothing more ben- the Jackson, and are much surer against ro eficial in the application to such soils, than that kind or any kind I know of. The shes; and very fortunately, unless uncom- early Bluenoses want the land made toleranon quantities of acids exist in such soils, ble, but not very rich, and made very mellow

unleached ones. Ashes effect what lime can- My friend Gilmore, the garden-seed man, not: they render the soil more tenacious of of Newburg, tells me that he, and his neighnoisture, and although their action is not as bors, at his suggestion, have been in the praccompt or efficient on our cold soils, they are, tice, for some years, of planting their small or the reason assigned, considered as valua- sized potatoes, and selling or using the large ones. If he had not small ones of his own Of the value of ashes on corn and wheat to plant, he would swap large ones for small. ands-both leached and unleached-the farm- He says the small ones are more healthy and ers of Long Island and New Jersey have long are more likely to produce a more healthy een fully aware. The knowledge there ob- crop than large cut ones. This is worth the of potatoes are equivalent to a hushel of corn up with a common shovel. It is important nined by experiment, has since happily been consideration of farmers; I shall give it a disseminated to other regions, and ashes are trial. Winter is a good time to sort out good now esteemed by many as an article worthy shaped, smallish sized, healthy looking potatoes. Many little beauties to plant may be found among the pig potatoes. A hint to the wise is sufficient, S. STETSON. Stetson, Penobscot Co., Jan., 1847.

KILL YOUR MICE.

MR. HOLMES: A friend of mine told me d, and I think it is but justice to observe, few weeks ago how to kill mice, which takes hat, although the most of the ideas that find the shine, I think, off of every thing of the room in your paper for deposite and general kind which I have ever seen or heard before. nformation are worthy of that record as well I asked him to publish it in the "Farmer;" as of general acceptation; still it is to be expected that error will sometimes find its way mers, "O, I am not used to writing for the

nto your agricultural, as well as into other paper, and there would not be 'snap and flash' enough about it, as Jenne calls it, and they merely observe that error sometimes gets along wouldn't publish it. But," he added, "you This too, is to be expected. I will not sup- A few years ago when mice were so thick pose that any farmer is so fond of writing as in this section, and ate up whole fields of potatoes, in some places, he had many of his ation, unless he thought to promote some destroyed. The next year when the young

public benefit. Be this as it may, all is not gold that shines, nor all plausible theory beneficial in practice; so I will to my story.

Since the potato plague or rot made its ap
der the stumps in his potato field, and under pearance in Penobscot, I will rather say in the fences where the rain could not get at it. my vicinity, which was not until 1845, that In one week, he says, not a mouse was to be year the potato crop was almost a failure. In seen. Many around him had their potatoes this state of things we began to look for a destroyed by bushels, while not one of his

ed to the agricultural, and all other papers it over in such a manner that the mice could that treated on the subject, but little informa- get at it and rain could not, their trees would

PICKLED BEET. Bowdoinham, Jan. 2d, 1847.

CAPS FOR HAY.

ppeared to me a confused and unsatisfacto- ago last summer I used hay caps, that is, y mass of information. It is an old proverb pieces of cloth about five feet square, with a This is true in analogy if not in fact; so each corner, and spread one over every cock thinks I, if my potatoes begin to show symp-toms of rot in 1846, I will try the best attest-which prevented the wind from blowing them ed remedy that I had got hold of; that was off. This I did every night, and did not alto cut off the tops of part of my pota-toes and try the experiment. I had seen the weather looked bad I put up my hay, this course recommended by Dr. Burnham, sometimes when it was hardly wilted, and of Orland. Being that he was a doctor, &c., had it stand at one time, seven or eight days thought he ought to know whereof he wrote, with almost incessant foul weather, and when although I must confess that my own sagaci- I opened it, the hay was completely cured to ty would never have suggested such a course. the very top. All that was injured was a lit-However, beside the doctor's authority, I rec-tle near the ground; and this so little, that ollect to have seen it recommended in former the hay, in winter, was pronounced, by good years, when hay was searce, to cut off the judges, first rate. All my neighbors' hay that tops of potatoes for winter fodder, with the was out was literally spoiled, for none wore surance that the crops would not be injured caps. I have no doubt but in that single storm by such cutting. But to make a long story as fifty tons of hay were spoiled in the town of hort as convenient, in 1846 my potatoes were Sangerville, which would have commanded about half grown when my Chenaugoes, in eight dollars per ton. Yes, four hundred dolparticular, showed, as I thought, unequivo-cal signs of the disorder of 1845. So to work how many caps would that have purchased? l went and carefully cut off the tops of about half an acre of that kind, being about one half the Chenangoes that I had growing; they were cut close with sharp jack-knives; the experiment was fairly tried. I left the loss went on sixteen tops uncut on either side of the cut ones, and hundred and sizty-six, allowing almost a cent I have no hesitation in saying that the potatoes where cut nearly stopped growing as soon as the tops were cut off, and resulted in the hay, so that sixteen hundred and sixty-six loss of more than one-third of the crop; besides, the potatoes did not look near as healthy at digging where the tops were cut. They seemed to have gone through a trying revolution or fermentation, and looked as if they had nearly burst their skins in trying to sprout,

hay; but several told me that the time spent damaged hay, was more than it was worth: we all know, ripens fast after a long storm, so that the actual damage to the latter hay, was more than the damaged hay was worth. My hay is so free from dust that a person afflicted with the asthma would hardly suspect the presence of dust in handling it. I swapped horses last winter, and took a horse that was supposed to be rather used up with the heaves; put him on my clean hay and he soon began to amend, and although I have kept him to hay as much as he would eat, he is as free from any appearance of heaves as he ever was, and stands fast driving, with as little puffing, as well as any horse that I ever drove. I am full in the belief, with some of the English writers, that bad hay is generally the cause of heaves in horses.

Sangerville, Jan., 1847.

COST OF KEEPING HENS.

We are requested to state the cost of keepng hens. This is a very difficult subject. The prices of grain and other food vary materially in different sections. Hens vary in size and voracity; they also vary in the production of eggs, which makes a great difference in food consumed. Some grow fat and lazy, and eat but little, while others are active and productive, consequently they eat more. There is a great difference in different breeds in eating, as well as in other qual-

Some kinds of food are much cheaper than others. In some sections farmers can raise potatoes for hogs and poultry, cheaper than they can grain, but in this vicinity it costs twice or three times as much to keep hens on potatoes as it does on grain.

y of food consumed, and from that estimate culture of the cranberry. the expense in different sections, according to "1st. You must not think of sowing the the price. Hens that are confined so that seed-but set out the roots. bushels of corn each, in a year. From this some way to prevent and destroy the growth the expense may be determined, and compar- of the grass and bushes, if there are any. ing corn with other food, the quantity in oth- This can be done either by plowing, burning, er kinds may be nearly determined; at least paring, or covering with gravel. every one may settle the question to suit him-

or meal, in feeding stock. Corn is usually to be careful in taking up the roots. Have a the cheapest grain that can be given; they sharp shovel or spade, so as to disturb them are very fond of it, and it is an excellent food; as little as possible, and turn aside the vines, but it is better to feed also with one, two or

hatchers postponed for want of room. —[Boston Cultivator. Boston Culti

excellent article to feed hens.

IMPORTANT INVENTION IN WINDOW BLINDS.

While in Philadelphia, we were agreeably tenthaeler, an intelligent citizen of Litiz, in our own county. He has recently secured the ground, they will come out bright and letters patent for an apparatus to open, shut, bolt, and place firmly, in any desirable nosibolt, and place firmly, in any desirable position, the outside shutters or blinds of win-are growing, and the fruit is upon them, it is dows. For example: you stand in front of important to look out for the weather, and if the window, within; the shutters supposed to there is danger of frost, flush the water over be closed and bolted in the usual manner-by the ground, so as to prevent the bad effects simply drawing a knob, fixed in the frame of upon the vines and the crop. When you can the window, like the knob of a door-bell to flow at pleasure in this way, you are almost the door-frame, and giving a gentle twist or sure of a crop annually." [Albany Cult. turn, the bolt flies open. Now, then: below this knob, and upon either side, is a lever, inserted also in the frame of the window: this lever extends to the shutter outside, the ends we stepped into the Merchant's Exchange, to containing teeth, which connect a small wheel see the model of the Patent Brick Press, noattached to the edge of the shutter. Turn this lever and the shutter flies open. If you desire the simplest contrivance imaginable. Its opthe shutters to remain in "a-bow," withdraw eration is something similar to that of a cylyour hand from the lever, and 'tis bolted. If inder Printing Machine: there are two wheels you desire them to open wide and fall in their revolving one above the other, and between accustomed position against the wall of the them is a shaft, containing the moulds of the is gained, and-the lever dropped, they are tween the wheel. The holes in this platform firmly fastened. The lever, when inactive, or shaft, are filled as it passes between the operates as a bolt in every respect. To close wheels, from the hopper surrounding the uper. All this may be accomplished as quick as sooner does the clay fall into the holes, than thought—in a moment—and the necessity of the shaft moves between the wheels and regoing outside the house, or of even hoisting ceives the pressure. As soon as it passes the the window, is entirely and altogether obvia- wheels, a spring is touched at a certain point, ted. The invention is an important one, and which forces up the bottom pieces of each will meet with decided approbation wherever introduced. The cost of this apparatus, for the level of the platform, and immediately ordinary purposes, will be from 50 cents to another shaft springs out from the side, and,

with unburnt brick, according to the plan of a recent report issued by the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, has been commenced in this vicinity. Mr. John Hancock has built a two to supply the hopper with clay, one to neat cottage of the material moulded and remove the bricks as pressed, and another to manufactured in August last by Mr. Edward attend the motive power. The machine may Cox, brickmaker, from clay obtained near the be propelled by steam or horse power, and Washington Cotton Factory, at Gloucester can be manufactured at a cost of from \$800 with the hot iron.

Point, N. J. In the course of a few weeks to \$1000.—[Lancaster Farmer]

[Note. We have they became thoroughly hard and dry through the influence alone of the sun and wind.

Each brick is 12 inches long, 6 inches broad, tice, between the judge and a Dutch witness, and 6 inches deep—containing quantity and substance equal to about four common bricks

Judge—"What is your nativ and one third. The experiment is completely uccessful, and if extensively adopted, will man, effect a great saving of expense in buildings in many parts of the Union. [Norwich News.

this town, raised the last year, 135 bushels of guage did you speak in the cradle?" Carrots on 45 square rods of land. Beat this who can. [Belfast Signal.

Improve the mind, the heart and the soil. about his native language.

(From the Boston Bee.) SONG OF THE WINTER-KING.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD. I come! I come! with my frosty breath, To blight your fields, and to scatter death; My car is seen in the ragged cloud,

My voice is heard when the storms wail loud; My merciless hand Shall cover the land I'll seize each mount in my ruthless grasp, And every vale in my cold arms clasp The forest oaks at my nod will shake,

And fast I'll fetter the stream and lake: The sun will look down With desolate frown, And nature's self at my reign shall quake! I'll rush at night from my hidden seat, And fill the air with driving sleet; And where some pilgrim aloue is found, I'll bind him still on the frozen ground;

He will utter his groups, I'll seek some widow in lonely cot,

Where peace and plenty inhabit not; And where the flame on the cold hearth dies, Heeding not tears, nor cold, nor cries, Rave she never so wild.

I'll ride the gale to the roaring sea, I'll sport awhile with the reeling mast, Then crush the ship with a fearful blast And mock at the prayer

That uttereth there, And fice away when the sound is past. I'll clothe the earth with my dazzling sheen, And we shall be where my track is seen; The leaves shall fall and the birds take wing, When first approacheth the Winter King:
A sound will go out,

With echoing shout, "Beware! beware! of the Winter King!"

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY. [We have been furnished by the Rev. H. B. Holmes, of Auburn, Worcester, Mass., with the following extracts from a letter re-We can only calculate on the usual quanti- ceived by him from a friend, in regard to the

they can get no food, excepting what is given "2d. You wish to know how to prepare the them, will eat from one to one and a half ground. It is important that you contrive

"3d. How to set out the roots. After the land is prepared, procure your roots in bunch-Some say that four, others that six bushels es about as large as it is convenient to take three other kinds of grain.

Barley, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, milbunches of roots and set them in. You can let, and rice are all good, and they like a have them about as near as hills of Indian corn change. It is best to give a variety, and feed usually are, or nearer if you please. The mostly on the cheapest kinds. Potatoes, in pearer they are the sooner they will cover the part, boiled and mashed up with meat and ground. They are not difficult to make live, bran, are excellent, they are very fond of it. but the better you prepare the ground, and Answer to inquiries about artificial chicken the more carefully you set them out, the

Note. We have found corn and cobs This may be done in the autumn or spring; ground in Pitts' corn and cob grinder, a very but I should prefer the spring; because when set in out in the autumn, the frost is apt to They will eat all, whether given to them throw them out of their place. This however dry, or scalded and made into dough. [ED. can be prevented by a little flowing. I should set them out as early as possible in the spring. "5th. As to flowing. It is regarded as very important to be able to flow at pleasure. Supposing you set out your roots next spring: if you can flow them a little in the coming thrown into company with Mr. Samuel Lich- fall and winter, just so they may not be troubled by the frost and consequent heaving of

PATENT BRICK-PRESSING MACHINE. During our visit to Philadelphia, last week, ouse, turn the lever again until their place bricks. This shaft is pushed to and fro benem, the operation is reversed upon the lev- per wheel, into which the clay is thrown. No ordinary purposes, will be from 50 cents to another shall springs out that the same shall springs out to same shall springs o

NOT A NATIVE. The following scene re-

Judge—"What is your native language?"
Witness—"I pe no native, I's a Dutch-

Judge-"What's your mother tongue!" Witness—"O, fader say she pe all tongue."
Judge—(in an irritable tone,)"What lan-Witness-"I tid not speak no language

de cradle at all, I only cried in Dootch." The Witness was interrogated no further MANUAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE. ANSLATED, FOR THE MAINE PARMER, FROM THE FRENC OF M. LEBRAUD, IN L'Encyclopedin des Sciences et des Arts-

Abscess.

WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR

A collection of pus or liquid matter in any fleshy part. It should be opened with a knife and the matter discharged, as soon as its existence is ascertained.

Anticor.

A large fleshy swelling upon the breast. The horse should be put upon a light diet, and a rowel passed through the most elevated part of the swelling.

Asthma. Horses are very subject to this disease, which appears very much like the heaves. If the horse has no other distemper, he should be bled and purged, after being kept for two or three days on light food. The same diet should be continued for some time afterwards. and he should have, twice a day, three or four spoonfuls of the garlie syrup, No. 4, or the syrup of squills.

RECIPE No. 4. Garlie, chopped fine, a pound-steep for twelve hours in a pint and a half of hot water-strain and press it, and make it into a syrup with two pounds of brown sugar.

[Note. Green food, or sweet hay cut and moistened, should be given him. Musty or dusty hay aggravates the disease. Ep.]

Bad Shocing.
Bad shocing injures the feet of a horse in many ways, which we shall not stop to describe here; but whenever a horse is found to be lame, soon after being shod, the first thing to be done is to take off the shoes, and afterwards proceed according to circumstances. If the shoes are in fault, the lameness will

cease at once, of course. Bites of Poisonous Animals,

Horses are exposed in the pasture to be bitten or stung by a great number of insects and animals, more or less venemous. This occasions a painful swelling, accompanied by considerable inflammation and fever-the horse loses his appetite and sleep, and the wound may become a sore difficult of cure. or the horse may die of the irritation and fever. As soon as the horse is known to be poisoned in this way, the wound should be washed with lye, or warm soap suds, and the sting extracted. The wound must be enlarged and a little spirits of hartshorn or vinegar turned into the opening;-rub the swelling with a mixture of equal parts of oil and spirits of hartshorn-put on a poultice made diet, and give him, two or three times a day, a pint of strong decoction of wormwood, or some other bitter herb, with half a spoonful of spirits of hartshorn added to each dose. The mixtures, Nos. 33 and 34, may be given with advantage in such cases. If an abscess is formed, it should be treated the same as

ny other abscess.

For the bites of mad animals, nearly the same treatment should be adopted, or perhaps it will be still better to cauterize the wound to the bottom with a red-hot iron, touching carefully with the iron every place where the teeth have been-then smear the wound with blistering ointment, and finish the treatment as recommended above. Turpentine and flax-seed poultices should be applied when the wound begins to discharge matter, and occasionally a dose of the purgative No. 28 should be given.
RECIPE No. 33. Mithridate, an ounce;

alt of tartar, two drachms; oil, four ounces; nfusion of rue, a pint. Mix. To be given for one dose.

No. 34. Mithridate, an ounce: Peruvian bark, in powder, half an ounce; ammonia, an ounce; castor oil, eight ounces. Mix in a pint of warm gruel. Or, take mithridate, an ounce; Peruvian bark, two ounces; ammonia, half an ounce. Mix in a pint of deoction of rue or wormwood.

No. 28. Senua, two ounces; put it in a pint of boiling water and let it stand two ours-strain it and press it thoroughly-put in four ounces of Glauber's salts, half an ounce of salts of tartar, two drachms of aloes powder, and a glass of alcohol.

Bleyme. A collection of bloody matter in the sole of the foot under the frog, commonly caused by a severe bruise. When there is only a red spot to be seen, the frog should be carefully pared away and the blood discharged; but if it ulcerates, all the unsound parts should be cut away at once with a knife, and the wound dressed with some stimulating dressing .-When the disease is severe, it is necessary to remove a considerable portion of the sole of

Horses and other domestic animals are subect to this disease, especially in very hot weather. A very strict diet will commonly cure it; but if it is severe, it will be necessary to resort to the remedies for inflamma-

the effect of an injury, or caused by the settling of the humors in the foot. Where it is recent, it commonly yields to emollient poultices, followed by stimulating and astringent washes; but when it is of long standing, it becomes callous, and is very difficult of cure. It may sometimes be benefitted by cautery [Note. We have seen an enlargement of

the tendinous (or gristly) ligament around the joint near the hoof, become hard and bony. Probably all ringbones are thus formed. This binds down the muscles and prevents their easy working. Sometimes three or four cuts up and down across the bunch, opens or enlarges the ring, and gives the muscles room to act, and prevents lameness. ED.] [10 DE CONTINUED.]

THE ENTIRE SWINE. Jeremiah C. Stim son, of this town, slaughtered a hog a few days since, eighteen months old, which weigh-ed, when dressed, six hundred four and a half pounds. [Saco Union.

"I got up in the morning, before daylight, and road down to the coal-pit expecting to find it blown into a thousand pieces by the hurricane. The road was choked up with trees and brush, but I got along tolerable well till I came to the cross roads, where I meant to cut through the woods. I found a tree choking it up, and was walking my horse a-round it, when what should I see but the body of a man lying among the branches. It was Ike Shaw, as dead as a door nail-at any rate I thought so then."

"Was he alive? Was he murdered?-What did you do with him?" exclaimed several voices from the crowd.

"Keep cool, neighbors, keep cool," cried the smith; "there, you have nigh about set that poor gal into fits," he continued pointing to Hannah, who was bending towards him with clasped hands and a look of wild anxiety in her face, "I shouldn't wonder now if she faints clear away when I tell you that the poor fellow was cold and stiff, with a knife hole in his side, yet there was a breath of life in him."

His predictions were right. With a single gasp Hannah fell across her father's lap quite senseless, but every one present was so occupied with the witness that she remained

"I have powerful strong arms," continued the blacksmith extending his great hands, "so I took the poor fellow up, and carried him down to the coal cabin. There was a bunk full of straw in one end, and a spring of water close by. After I had worked over him a while, he came too a little, and asked where I had found him. Of course I was rather curious to know how he came to be bleeding in the brush. He seemed loath to tell, but at last owned that when he was riding with David Hunt through the storm, some one fell upon him in the dark, flung him from the horse, plunged a knife into his side and left him senseless on the ground. He suffered terribly, and the thought that Hunt had attempted his life, seemed to hurt him worse than his wound. He begged me not to mention the matter, as he was determined not to prosecute the old man, and he feared that the affair could not be hushed up if the people knew that he was wounded. It came hard for me to believe that Hunt was a murderer and a robber-I was in hopes that something would turn up to clear him, so I made up my mind to keep quiet. I doctored Shaw as well as I could and went home, promising to come back after dark with a wagon and take the poor fellow home with me.

When I came to the cross-roads again on my way home, I searched about among the brush to see if I could find any thing. There was a little hollow close by the road, and up one side I saw the sod was torn, as if a horse had lost his footpath and slipped down; a sassafras bush, close by was broken and one of its roots torn up, and right there, tangled with the roots I picked up a horse shoe. I knew it in a minute, for the small nails had been torn from the hoot, but had stuck in the shoe yet, and I declare for the first minute my heart flew into my mouth. Well I searched around in hopes to find something more, but this scrap of silk, with a bit of twine tied to it was all that I could find. It did not seem to be of much consequence, but I brought it home with the horse shoe.

"As I came into town Wheeler's horse stood so I just climbed the bars and examined his hoof:-the one that I had shod the night before was as bare as my hand. By this time I was pretty well satisfied who was the murderer, but yet any other man might not have been as certain as I was. I went over to the tavern, and asked about Wheeler of the folks in the kitchen. They told me that he was sick in hed, and had been all night dying with the toothache. Just then the hostler came down with Wheeler's dandy boots in hand;-he had brushed one, when I happened to see something that made me anxious to get the dirty boot. The hostler went out a minute and I snatched up the boot and made for home.

"Well, squire, I took the horse and wagon and went after Shaw that night. My old woman here, is a first rate nurse, and he began to get better after awhile, but this minute he's as weak as a baby, trying to sit up a little for the first time this very day. I never told him a word about Wheeler, nor any thing concerning the trial of Hunt, for he was so weak that it might have killed him. Besides that I wanted to see what kind of a lawyer I should make. Now, squire," continued the good blacksmith, "I've taken oath that this shoe is the one which I put on William Wheeler's horse at eight o'clock the night of the storm, and that I found it just after daylight on the very spot where Isaac Shaw was stabbed. Now observe this boot; the clay upon it is red, such as can be found at no spot hereabouts except at the cross-roads. I took the boot with my own hands, and measured it by half a dozen of the tracks left on the spot. They fitted it like a glove. Now, squire, here is the piece of silk, it looks very much like the silk handkerchief that Mr. William Wheeler has got around his neck. He had the same concern on the night I shod his horse."

Every eye in the room was turned upon Wheeler, who cast a sharp glance behind him and made another desperate effort to force his way through the door. By this time the crowd was in a state of wild commotion; those outside pressed up against the windows, eager to learn what was passing in the court room, where the excitement was increasing every

"Off with his handkerchief, off with it!" issued from various parts of the room. Wheeler flung the officer back, and struggled desperately against their attempt to untie the square of crimson silk, twisted carelessly around his neck, but it was secured at las and handed to the judge. The jury was crowded around the bar eagerly watching the judge as he unfolded the handkerchief. A corner was torn away and the fragment pro duced by the blacksmith perfectly fitted the rent. Besides this, a pattern of black ran over the crimson ground-work which rendered the handkerchief somewhat peculiar, and this pattern was also in fragments. The jury had scarcely satisfied itself of the fact, when a portmanteau was brought into court, which an officer who had been sent to search William Wheeler's room, had found under his bed. It was hastily unstrapped, and a hunting frock drawn forth torn and mouldy, but notwithstanding this, traces of blood were found upon his shirt. When this object was held up before the jury the excitement became intense. Three or four men leaped through the window into the bar-room, packing the erowd still more closely together. The hall was filled with stern, eager faces, pressing forward to the door, and men stood so thickly together that lights had to be passed from hand to hand overhead, as those who carried them found it impossible to force a passage

into the court room. "Make room, make room, I tell you," cried

a female voice from the crowd; "she will be stifled here," cried the blacksmith's wife, with her arms flung round the drooping form of Hannah, who forced a passage for the poor girl where half a dozen men would have failed. Whenever her immense navarino rose upon the crowd, men fell back and made room for her where no room seemed to exist. As she passed through the door Wheeler darted forward and in a moment would have been safe in the dense mass of human beings that filled the darkened hall. But Johnson saw the movement just in time, and flung him back

"He is trying to escape—he will get clear," men bent their faces together and whispered in groups, while the crowd outside uttered words that made the judge turn pale. The accused man heard them also, and springing over the bar, drew his knife, and called upon the judge to protect him, in a voice of sharp agony that rang over the throng like the cry of a hundred animals. His cap was off, his throat was bare, and the breath as it panted through seemed choking him. His face and hands were deathly white, but a spot of scarlet burned like a live coal in either cheek, and specks of foam flew from his mouth. The sight of a knife, drawn in their midst, exasperated the crowd, and when the desperate man leaped over the bar, with the weapon gleaming in his hand, many thought he was about to attack the judge. Those in front were pushed up against the bar till the railing cracked beneath the sudden pressure. Half a dozen hands were outstretched to pull the man away, but he drew up back of the judge, and made an insane effort to intimidate them with his Man, of all the creatures of earth, alone pos

ashes and his eyes burning so," cried the all the beasts and creening things over which Mississippi boatman, springing up to a bench. he has dominion! But with all man's boast-"He was among them at Vicksburg—a black- ed powers, how weak is he—how utterly inleg-a gambler-the worst of all that infernal competent to create a world! He does not gang which I told you about the other night. understand the machinery of nature-he can-I saw him with a knife in his hand there, look- not make one spire of grass—he cannot even ing just as he does now. The rope was al- tell how it grows-he cannot see the secret who held him and got away. They hung his energy;—his knowledge and powers fail him mates, but he escaped-he will escape now."

up to this moment, had only been a vague determination to secure the accused man and lodge him in some place of confinement. The people were greatly excited; their sense of justice had been outraged, an honest and innocent neighbour had been hunted within a step and perhaps none, who read this, will say in of the gallows, before their eyes, by the wick-their hearts, "There is no God." His works ed man who stood armed and menacing them in the very bar of justice. All the elements which led to violence were aroused in their hearts: still the wretched man might have been safe but for this speech of the rough boatman, and his words concentrated the wild passions already fermented into a stern resolve. There was no shout, the tumult grew less than it had been, men turned their fierce eves to each other, and a hoarse whisper ran through the crowd.

cape the law now." These were the words that went hissing from lip to lip through the room, out from the

open windows and along the street. Still there was no tumult, but the crowd slowly closed up-till the bar gave way. A many self-constituted and erring tribunals sea of eyes-dark, fierce, terrible eyes-met erected in the breasts of men, to judge of the the wretched man every where; they glared motives, faults and follies of others. True him thro' the dark windows, and far down a up-thinketh no evil. There is a righteous vista in the hall. His knife dropped, his limbs and infallible Judge, who is over all, who gave way, and like a branch lopped suddenly knows all hearts, and who "will render unto from an oak, he sunk down behind the judge, every man according unto all his ways." who spread forth his arms and strove to pro- We should commit the judgment of others tect him. It was in vain, all in vain! The to him, at least till we can look at homegood judge pushed some of the foremost back, within ourselves—and ascertain whether there e besought them to respect the laws, he shouted to those in the street, entreating them to come up and save their neighbours from a great crime. But still they closed in around m, stern silent and fierce, with a thirst for blood which no heart present had ever felt till then. They tore the miserable wretch out from behind his protector. They passed him on a bridge of aplifted hands, to the open window, and so out into the open street. The blacksmith had returned to his work.

and the blaze of his forge reddened over the fierce crowd as it fell in towards his shop and formed a wall of human beings before it. "The handkerchief! The handkerchief!" passed from mouth to mouth. Instantly a mass of crimson silk was disentangled from some fragments of the bar and tossed over the crowd. 'The red light shone through it as it

When David Hunt recovered from the stubut lighted up on the opposite side, by a fierce diction. ruddy glare. It fell on a platform of stern Says Combe, "The study of the hum wards a human form swinging from a post relations, will become an object of paramount directly before the huge opening cut through importance, with reference to the just appro both hands, shuddered from head to foot.

But let us turn to a scene less terrible!-The first words of Hannah, on reviving, were will discover still profounder truths and more and free, but still visibly affected by the dread- found in it by ignorant, contentious, blind, ful event of the day. The thoughts of both conceited man, such as he has hitherto existever, can adequately describe the emotions of just what man needs-just what it is consistthe poor girl; they were a strange mixture of ent with the goodness of the God of Nature joy and gratitude, of horror and dread. The to give, lovers were soon left to themselves, for a dozen neighbors were waiting to press the hard hand of David Hunt, and among them Judge

Church was the foremost. There is another clearing now in the forest' mmediately adjoining that of David Hunt; but the old cabin, with some additions answers for the home of the young couple as well as of the father. An air of comfort, and even of comparative elegance, marks the spot; and perhaps there is not, west of the Alleghanies, so happy a household.

Sabbath Reading.

[For the Maine Farmer.]
BEING OF GOD.

The intelligent mind is constrained to be lieve in the existence of an all-wise and allpowerful Creator. Look at this stupendous globe-the earth on which we live, with its mountains and continents and oceans, and ask yourself, how came this in existence, if there is no God? We see in it the most striking evidences of design and of goodness. We perceive a unity of plan-a harmony and perfection in the natural world, which show it cried a voice from the window. The cry was to have been contrived by ONE MIND of infifollowed by a moment of comparative silence; nite wisdom. Chance never made this world, for chance is blind and unthinking.

We exist as a few of the numerous crea tures dwelling upon the earth. We find that we are adapted to the situation in which we are placed,-the more we learn of ourselves. of the things about us, and of the dealings of Providence, the clearer will be our convictions of this; -we have wants, and for these

there is an ample supply.

Nature is before us in her beauty; the earth brings forth fruits for the sustenance of every living thing; day and night, and summer and winter, and seed-time and barvest, succeed each other in their proper order, and the rains and dews descend as they are needed to refresh and invigorate the earth;-the world and all things therein were created and are sustained by the Supreme Being-are not the Creator, but his works.

"Man has dominion Over the fish and fowl of sea and air,

Reast of the field and over all the earth, And every creeping thing that creeps the ground." sesses reason and superior intelligence. How "Ha. I know him now that his face is like much superior is man to inanimate matter-to ost round his neck, but he stabbed the man process within which gives it direction and here—and what is a spire of grass compared The object which had possessed the crowd with this earth and all things therein-with

We need not enter into a train of argumen to prove the existence of God. With most persons it is regarded as a self-evident truth, around us-our own existence and preservation, show clearly that there is an Author and preserver of infinite power, wisdom and goodness, and how natural it is to "look thro" nature up to nature's God."

From the testimony of Scriptures we learn inequivocally that "there is one Gop" who "in the beginning created the heaven and the earth;" who "made of one blood all nations of men," and whose offspring we are, and "He escaped the mob then. He will es- the voice of universal nature seems to confirm and enforce this great truth.

[For the Maine Farmer.]

UNCHARITABLE JUDGMENT. Our Saviour has cautioned us against rash and uncharitable judgment. There are too are not faults, follies and bad motives enough which would better be corrected before we turn our attention to what we think is wrong in our neighbor. The beam in our own eve is first to be cast out before we can see clearly to cast out the mote from our brother's eve. We are, doubtless, too prone to seek for faults in others, where we cannot correct, then compare their errors with our own, and perhaps use them as precedents to justify ourselves in what is wrong, instead of looking within for our own errors that we may cor rect them, so that they need not retard our progress in the Christian course.

[For the Maine Farmer.] HARMONY BETWEEN NATURE AND REVELATION.

The works of God are perfectly consisten rose and fell, and a hoarse cry followed its with the Scriptures, when correctly interpreted. God rules in the natural world as well Oh, the next scene was horrible-I cannot as in the moral or religious. We recognize him in all things and in all events. He is as much the Author of Nature as of Revelation. Both emanated from him, and breathe the por which had fallen upon him with a convic- same spirit of wisdom and love. The Scription that his innocence could no longer be tures reveal no doctrines which contradict doubted, he was sitting in the midst of the reason and facts; and Nature exhibits nothcourt room perfectly alone. A noise, a strange ing to unsettle our faith in Revelation. Namurmuring noise, came surging in through ture has been not inaptly termed "the elder the windows. He rose and staggered a few Scriptures." Both unequivocally bear witpaces forward, wondering what had become ness of their Author; the one may indeed go of his child. A crowd of human beings block- farther than the other, and beyond what reaed up the street, dark as death, close to him, son is able to determine, but never in contra-

faces uplifted, with a sort of savage awe, to- constitution, of external nature, and of their the blacksmith shop instead of a window .- ciation of the true meaning of Scriptures. Hunt cast a look toward the form, framed, as Civilized man sees infinitely more of true and it were, in the rude opening on a back ground practical wisdom in the scriptures than the of fire. He recognised his enemy, shrunk savage in the wilderness, even supposing that back with a groan, and covering his face with the latter could read and understand the words of the sacred volume; and, in like manner. man, when thoroughly instructed in his own constitution and in that of external nature to ask for her father. He was beside her safe admirable precepts in that record, than are turned to Shaw, and the inquiry for him came ed." We cannot well do without the argufrom the lips of each simultaneously. Though ment in favor of revelation, drawn from its still weak he and Hannah bore the interview adaptation to the wants of man, and its perbetter than could be expected. No one how- feet harmony with the works of God. It is

and soother of enmities, is nowhere so much required and so frequently outraged as in family circles: in near and dear conne it is continually abandoned, and the result is that all the illusions of life are destroyed, and with them, much of its happiness.

Lockman, the Ethiopean, was once aske from whom he received the first lesson wisdom. "From the blind," replied he, "who never take a step until they have first felt the ground before them."

spider draws its venom from the rose; and thus it is that too often from the sweeter sources comes the blight of happiness and human affections.

THE MAINE FARMER. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1847.

another that binds man in chains of everlast-If there is one attribute in Deity more than ing gratitude, it is that mercy which prompts trivial affair, and in what manner they got to forgive. And if there is any thing in which over the difficulty by amending the order, or man can imitate the Deity it is in forgiving others. The very act must be founded on given out prescribing the form of hat that benevolence—the promptings of a loving spir-it—the calling up of gentle feelings and the exercise of a noble and godlike charity. Eve- appeared in the streets of Petersburg with ry man is mortal; every mortal is finite and an English hunting cap on his head. The fallible, and it is impossible but that he must officers were puzzled. They couldn't define sometimes err, and err too against some of his it. It was not a cocked hat-it was not a brother mortals. Some may err through ig- round hat, and so they reported the difficulty norance, some through misdirected judgment, and some through malice. But while we levelled at the hunting cap, but they didn't should resist the effects which the errors of know what to call it. The Emperor finally others may have upon us, and while we should ordained that "no person should appear in endeavor to do justice toward all, we should, public with the thing on his head worn by the nevertheless, do as we would be done by, and merchant's son." as we hope to be forgiven for all our follies The sage lawgivers of the Colony of Masand sins and errors, so should we deal gently sachusetts Bay, it is said, were once outwitted with all those who have injured us and labor by the negro slaves that were held by people to set them right and forgive them. It may in Boston at that day. A law was passed win them to a different course of action-it that no negro should be allowed to walk the may reform and save them. There can be streets, after dark, without a lantern. Ac- that it is published monthly, in New York no dispute about the difficulty of doing this. cordingly the negroes were seen at night in Our natures rise up instinctively against those the streets, each with a lantern in his hand, who injure us, and we are ever ready to pun- but no light in it. The lawgivers then passish them in such way as we can, and to avenge ed a law that they should carry a lantern with a happy talent for writing, and sound judgourselves of our enemy. It is vastly easier a candle in it. The negroes then put a candone than it is to forgive. Revenge is much dle in each lantern but never lighted it, and more active within us than love, and will the assembly were compelled to act upon the travel over a whole continent while Love is subject the third time, and pass an amendputting on its cloak. But this does not make ment, ordaining that the candles in their lanit right nor proper. More especially should terms should be lighted. we exercise the spirit of forgiveness when there are signs of contrition and desire, tho it may appear even to be a faint one only, of warder," and never, perhaps, was the truth reform. Then is the time to put forth the of the remark more fully and strikingly illushelping hand and assist the fallen to rise and trated than by the following anecdote of the to stand—to nurse the first germs of repen- good Archbishop Fenelon. "When Camtance, and to lead them in their growth to be- bray, the metropolis of the Lee, and the come strong and powerful, even to the resist- place of his residence, was the seat of war ing of future temptations. In the language carried on by the French and English, and of Julia A. Fletcher-

Think gently of the erring! Ve know not of the power With which dark temptation came, In some unguarded hour. Ye may not know how earnestly They struggled, or how well, And sadly thus they fell.

Think gently of the erring! Oh do not then forget, However darkly stained by sin, Heir of the self-same heritage

He hath but stumbled in the pati

Speak gently to the erring! For is it not enough That innocence and peace are gone, Without thy censure rough? That sin-crushed heart to bear

And they who share a happier fate Their chidings well may spare. Speak kindly to the erring! Thou yet may'st lead them back. With holy words and tones of love, From misery's thorny track.

Forget not, thou hast often sinned. Deal gently with the erring one, As God bath dealt with thee

WINTHROP CORDWAINERS' TREAT.

We had an invitation, the other evening, to step into Tufts & Foss' Boot and Shoe manufactory as they were going to "gin a treat" on the occasion of raising their new sign. In old times it was the custom, on the raising of a new sign, for all the friends to assemble and get gloriously "exilyarated," if not essentially drunk, by way of wishing success to the firm, and testifying the deep interest that was taken in the-grog, if not in the and the Holy Land, have acquired for him prosperity of those who furnished the liquor. so enviable a celebrity, says, in reference to But times are changed, and in some things Constantinople: for the better, as it happened in this case; for "Every thing is exaggerated that has bee instead of the bottles and shining goblets, a said of the riches and magnificence of this roast turkey and chicken fixings sent up their city. Its inhabitants are ages behind the rest savory odor, as much as to say we will give you of the world. The apartments in their strength rather than take it away from you, houses are always small. The use of colored The viands were arranged around the shop glass in the windows of the mosques, and in boards. The dessert dishes were nice new some of the palaces, is of very remote date; shoes filled with nuts and other fruits, and it was introduced into England, by the Cru occasionally goodly sized stoga boots stood saders; and perhaps we may attribute to the up, all in a row, filled with choice apples, same people the style of building in many of Their workmen and the invited guests, to the our most ancient dwelling houses; where, in number of twenty or more, partook of the the diminutive pannelling of the wainscot, supper with cordial good appetites and hearty relish, and the occasion passed off with more real satisfaction, if not with so much uproarious mirth, as it would had king Alcohol been the presiding genius. We think it is a much more substantial way of showing one's regard for another to eat his health by the aid of a roast turkey, than it is to drink

your stomach and steal away your brains. This company are doing a smart business. and among their workmen is a young man by then engaged in a trial of speed in the business of bottoming boots.

He engaged to make, that is, fit and put the bottoms to twenty-four heavy, thick, used by their grandees to adorn their horses double-soled stoga boots in twenty-four successive hours. He accomplished it in twenty one hours and thirty-nine minutes. Each boot had two rows of pegs all round, and with what was in the heels, each contained four hundred pegs. We examined the boots: they were of different sizes, from No. 7 to No. 10, reasons, stands on the site of the ancient By and were handsomely finished in a workman- zantium. It is called by the Orientals, Con like manner. The young man has not been stantia; by the Turks, Istamboul, ("into the to work at the business but little over a year. city";) and by the Belgarians and Walachi-We challenge all up East and down West to ans, Zaregrad, ("royal city.") It was built

the subject of the Mexican War. Fly away from it, friend Bee; you can't gather honey from such a rank weed as that, any way you can fix it. [Maine Farmer.

If you were a true farmer, friend, you would have learnt ere this, that in defence of its own the bee can sting far more efficiently than the wasp. Our cotemporary has forgot that the winter-work of the agriculturist is to repair his own fences and rails. We are not waspishness on the subject of the war, and therefore the Maine man's attempt at wit is Sir Isaac Newton

'fungus," that is a toadstool. By the way, principles as might work with con

and two strangers, seven in number.

The history of Legislation would show some curious facts, both as it regards the carelessness or ignorance of legislators, as well as the shrewdness of those who undertake to evade the laws. Clarke, in his Travels in Russia, mentions an instance where

It has been said that "virtue is its own retheir allies, at the beginning of the last century, the army naturally vied with each other in showing respect to this amiable pastor; but veneration of his name and character was not confined to his countrymen, for he was no less respected by the enemy. 'The Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Ormond anticipated his safety and his wants by all kinds of civilty-they sent detachments to guard his meadows and his grains; they caused his crops to be transported to Cambray, lest they should be seized and carried off by their own foragers; and when any party of the enemy had learned that he was about to take a journey within his Diocese, they sent him word that he had no need of a French guard-that they would escort him themselves! Such a commanding power has virtue over all hearts." How

poet Cowper, genuine "Religion does not censure or exclude Unnumber'd pleasures, harmlessly pursu'd; To study culture, and with artful toil, To give dissimilar, yet stubborn lands, And share the joys your bounty may create Bid these in excellence of form excel, In color these, and those delight the smell; Sends nature forth, the daughter of the skies To dance on earth, and charm all human eyes; To teach the canvas, innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet—

true it is that, to adopt the language of the

Dr. Clarke, the interesting Oriental traveller, whose learned works on Greece, Egypt,

and the form of the windows, an evident similarity appears to what is common in

The Khans for the bankers seem to rank next to the mosques among the public edifices of any note. The Menagerie shown to travellers is the most filthy hole in Europe, and chiefly tenanted by rats. The pomp of a Turk may be said to consist in his pipe and it by the aid of a demon that will slide into horse. The first will cost from twenty to twenty thousand piasters. That of the Capudan Pacha had a spiral ornament of diamonds from one end to the other; and it was the name of Fasset, from Industry, who was six feet in length! Coffee cups are adorned in the same costly manner. A saddle cloth embroidered and covered with jewels, stirrups of silver, and other rich trappings, are

The boasted illuminations of the Ramadan, would scarcely be perceived if they were no pointed out. The suburbs of London ar more brilliant every night in the year." It is well known, perhaps, to most of o readers, that this city, so famous for many by Constantine the Great, and consecrated by him in the year 330. It has been besieged

Michael Palaeologus, and Mohammed. "Including the suburbs, it is about fifty-five miles in circumference, but without them, the city proper scarcely exceeds twelve."

twenty-four times, and taken six; viz: by

Alcibiades, Leverus, Constantine, Dandola

GENIUS. "Gene e' est le travail," says M de Buffon-"Genius is the repeated effort of thinking; it comes not by inspiration, but is the working of a powerful mind applied to a Sir Isaac Newton, in one of his letters t

Dr. Bentley, says: "When I wrote my trea-Fun-gus-f you mean, Brother Bee, not tise about our system, I had an eye to such it is common for the agriculturist to get out men for the belief of a Deity; and nothing some railing in the winter, but he wouldn't can rejoice me more than to find it useful for look well up to his - shoulders in snow that purpose; but if I have done the publi mending his fences. Buzz away, friend B. any service this way, it is due to nothing but Give it to Mexas and Texico as much as you industry and patient thought." The same great man once remarked to Bishop Pierce, that he had spent thirty years, at intervals, RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A few days since, in reading over all the authors who could a locomotive on the Reading railroad, about supply him with materials for his "Chronoloten miles from Philadelphia, with a train of gy of Ancient Kingdoms," and that he had empty cars, exploded and killed all the hands written that work over fifteen times with his

HOMELY TRUTHS. The Rev. Theodore their ill-conceived efforts have been entirely Parker, of Boston, is an independent man—lost and more than lost; for all they have is called by some a transcendentalist, and by others much harder names. If he always ble enterprise, has only served to excite in its tells the truth as he does in the following par- friends a spirit of emulation. Let us examagraph, he may be reckoned an honest but ine the position of our neighbors on the river

poor man, for the rich never will help him. and see how stand their prospects. Their "Once," says he, "in our Puritan meeting road starts from Portland, passing through houses, there were 'body seats' for the poor; towns bordering upon the sea-board and rivfor a long time free galleries, where men sat er, and open to navigation eight months of and were not ashamed. Now it is not so, the year for the whole distance. Thus we A Christian Society about to erect a church, perceive that this road is brought into direct and having \$50,000, does not spend \$40,000 competition with steamboat and other navifor that, making it a church for all, and keep gation, which, in all probability, will continue \$10,000 more as a fund for the poor. No, it to do most of the freighting business so long borrows \$30,000 more, and then shuts the as they can do it cheaper than the rail road poor out of its bankrupt aisles. A high tow- It will be remembered, too, that a great proer and a fine toned bell-yes, marble and portion of the transportation, which now passes mahogany are thought better than the pres- es on the river, will be carried upon the west ence of these little ones whom God wills not ern rail road, for the reason that it can be to perish. I have heard ministers boast of carried over the road to Portland easier and the great men and famous, who have sat un- cheaper than it can possibly be carted from der their preaching; never one who boasted the navigable waters of the river to any point that the poor came into their church and of the western road. In a word, I cannot were fed, body and soul!"

6th of this valuable periodical has been received, and, as usual, is full of sound practical matter. As some of our readers may not track, unless it be for the purpose of availing have seen the work, we would inform them city, by Saxton & Miles, for one dollar per annum, and is edited by A. B. Allen, Esq., who combines with much practical knowledge

"THE RULING PASSION, STRONG IN DEATH." Sandy River; and another charter to extend It is credibly asserted that the Earl of North- a road through the towns of Vassalboro' and umberland, when death-struck, left his bed, China, so on to Bangor; but a more recent and put on his armour, exclaiming, "It be- project is, to pass around through Sidney and comes not a man and a soldier to die like a Belgrade, to tap the western road at West Augustus Cæsar desired to meet death in

though about to grant audience to some important embassy from an earthly potentate. Julius Cæsar, when expiring beneath the angrateful wounds inflicted by the conspiritors, gracefully concealed his face beneath very well understood. If our neighbors will his robe, that his assassins might not behold that countenance they had once feared and reverenced, distorted and convulsed with the

Napoleon expired in his field garb-his marshal's uniform-booted and spurred as if about to renew once more the scenes of a position of the western road to them. I can "heedy fight."

"So much a long communion tends

OFFICERS OF FRANKLIN DIVISION, S. OF T. sidered the river road as a rival to the west-Thomas Wadsworth, W. P.-James S. Man- ern road. If you want a road, have it. The ley, W. A .- Henry Sewall, R. S .- J. H. Arnold, A. R. S .- E. Haskell, F. S .- F. Dearborn, T .- J. L. Heath, C .- D. Place, direction, and they will have it, if money and A. C .- J. H. Fletcher, I. S .- Jefferson Par- work can make it.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG. Calvin A. Russ. who murdered his wife not long ago, has had his communication. Some people are rather his trial in New York city. The defence on sore, and we thought it best to blunt the point the plea of insanity, did not avail. The jury of his dirk. "Grevious words," you know, rendered a verdict of guilty, and he was sen- "stir up strife," and there is enough of that tenced to be hung on the 13th of March next. now, the Lord knows.

CONCERT. The first concert of the season was given by the Augusta Glee Club, on PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAIL ROAD. Monday evening, in State-st Chapel. The We are indebted to a friend for the follow spacious hall was thronged by the music-lov- ing article upon the prospects of this rail road ing public, who were well pleased with the of which we have heretofore given some noevening's entertainment. The Club have tice. We are glad to learn that the enterprise bids fair to be undertaken with energy, improved "some," if we may believe the "knowin' 'uns' in such matters. Their performances are capital. Those who desire to while away an hour or two pleasantly,—to "laugh and grow fat"-would do well to drop the do into State-st Chapel on Monday evening next, tract of country of large population, collect as the Club "intend to be there."

RAIL ROAD.

MR. EDITOR: As the subject of Rail Roads seems to be the topic for discussion in our State, and it will at the same time connec midst at this present time, I venture to solicit with both of them, as well as with this city, a space in your paper for the few following the large towns of North Yarmouth, Fre

The public mind has become of late somewhat excited from the different interests which Maine, both by the sea coast route, by way is manifested by the friends of these two con- of Wiscasset and Bath, and by the inlan templated routes, which has evidently assumed a rivalship to each other. It is earnestly contended by some, (and with much proprie- Road, last week, in this city, it was determinty) that the public require but one of these ed to put the whole line to Augusta, with the Branch to Bath, under contract as soon as the roads, and so far as the business of the country is concerned, it is evident to every candid reasoner, it will not warrant, at present, a largely increased upon the line of the road, largely increased upon the line of the formet safe investment in both, provided that the bu- within the last ten days, and with the former siness be equally divided. But for the purpose of arriving at some reasonable concluticable to do so. It is believed that the ro sion upon the subject, let us look for one mo- to Augusta can be completed in less than two ment at the direction of these roads, and years; and the expectation is entertained, that judge which of the two will be most favora-ble and best calculated to premote the public ble and best calculated to promote the public that to North Yarmouth, the road to convenience and at the same time be the most wick, if not to Bath, may be opened for travprofitable to its owners.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence road, passing their business relations, and we have a strong through the towns of Greene, Monmouth,
Winthrop, Readfield, Mt. Vernon and Rel Winthrop, Readfield, Mt. Vernon and Bel- this connection. The grade to the Kennebec river at Waterville, through and connects all the large towns in making an entire inland thoroughfare from Portland to Waterville, at no point approacher, and is in the direct line to all of the principal towns east of that river. The number ing nearer navigable waters than from 12 to 15 miles, passing through some of our richest and best agricultural towns in the State, at the same time giving facilities to all that and in all of these towns the people are engasection of country extending far up the val-lies of the Androscoggin and Sandy rivers, whose enterprising inhabitants and fertile to the road a large local travel, which is found soil are impatiently waiting for such an improvement to give renewed energies to its citizens and further developments of its resources. I shall not here attempt to enumerate other incalculable advantages which this enterprise is designed to produce, such as bringing into use the many excellent water-privileges which are every where to be seen in the vicinity of the track, while there are in the vicinity of the track, while there are many others already in successful operation.

Then, again, this road once made to Water-ville, its course is converted and in the road are interested, low fares are found to yield as large ville, its course is onward until it reaches the returns as high fares, where the population is waters of the Penobscot. I have recently been informed that the people of Bangor are which the travel can be drawn. More than already taking active measures, preparatory for commencing operations in the spring already taking active measures, preparatory for commencing operations in the spring. Who can doubt then, for one moment, that the Lewiston and Waterville road is destined to be the great thoroughfare and backtined to be the great thoroughfa bone of the State, into which branches from different sections will eventually centre?

I would not contrast the facilities of these two routes were it not for the many misreptore. The section of the state, and then run up the run

conceive what dependence the friends of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. No. 1 of Vol. river road can place upon one particle of business, either west or north of the western road, for no one would be likely to cross that themselves of the facilities of the river. Now, I would candidly ask some of the "wise men of the East" upon what basis do they reckon the income of their road, estima, ted at an outlay of \$2,000,000? True, they

talk of obtaining of the next Legislature charters for the extension of their road up to Skowhegan, thence across to the valley of Waterville-this they can do, to be sure, by obtaining the consent of the owners of the an erect position, busying himself the while western road. How visionary! What probin arranging his imperial paraphernalia, as ability is there, that the Legislature will grant charters, under such inconsistencies? But most probably they will not be applied to, at present. All this bluster and squirming is take our advice, in exchange for theirs, so kindly offered, we would say to them, make the road that you have a charter for first. and perhaps you will know more about it than you seem to know now. Our river neighbors often speak of the op-

see no apposition manifested by the friends of the western road toward the river road. There is no need of it. We have never confriends of the western road have determined on having a Rail Road according to their own Readfield, Jan. 18, 1847.

Note. Our friend J. will perceive that we have omitted some sarcastic remarks in

country affords an opportunity. It will enjoy in large villages, and engaged in commercial in large villages, and engaged to contain and manufacturing pursuits, also of forming a thoroughfare for the travel of a large popular to the travel of a large popul lation residing beyond its two termini. It will form the line of direct connection between the commercial and political capitals of the port. Brunswick, Bath and Gardiner, and it will form a part of the route from Boston to Portland, toward the whole eastern portion of

route, by way of Augusta and Hallowell. "We understand that a meeting of the Directors of the Kennebec and Portland Rail state of the surveys and the season would ad-

el within one year.

This road, completed, will form an impo times called the Western route) starts from or near Lewiston, where it intersects with the Atlantic and St. Lewiston, where it intersects with the Atlantic and St. Lewiston, where it intersects with the Atlantic and St. Lewiston and St. Lewisto

resentations and false pretensions actively circulated by the friends of the river route, evidently more for the purpose of defeating the western route, than for the advancement of their own. In this I will assure them that

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of his co in a very offering adopted. House

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

The House met to-day, at 10 o'clock, with a view to conclude the debate at half past 2, P. M.

Mr. Long, a Whig, spoke in favor of the war, and especially in opposition to Mr. Webster on that subject. Mr. Ficklin, in his speech, dwelt very much upon "Hartford conventions," "federal blue lights," &c., as similar in character to the present opposition to the war.

Mr. Haralson, as chairman of the committender.

In the Senate, the funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Pennybacker, of Virginia, commenced in the Senate Chamber about 1 o'clock this afternoon, in which both Houses of Congress united.

The Senate organized, the usual announcement was made to the House, the members, of which soon after entered the Senate Chamber of which soon after entered the Senate Chamber about 1 o'clock this afternoon, in which both Houses of Congress united.

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The Chaplain of the Senate Chamber about 1 o'clock this afternoon, in which both Houses of Congress united.

by the Chaplain of the House, the service commencing with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

The Rev. Mr. Sproule preached the funeratroops, to be officered and organized by the Government.) He read a paper from the War Department, which stated that the volume of the service commencing with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

The Rev. Mr. Sproule preached the funeral sermon, taking his text from Job xiv, 14—

"If a man die, shall he live again?" The War Department, which stated that the volume of the service commencing with prayer by the Rev. Mr.

War Department, which stated that the volunteers would not serve the purpose of the war, and that Gen. Taylor had discharged many of them. Mr. Gentry and others rose to vindicate the volunteers, and declared that they had been discharged on account of sickness, and other delinquency.

Mr. Haraison finished at 1 o'clock, and there was a great struggle for the floor. Mr. Jacob Thompson of Mississippi obtained it. Mr. T. proceeded to argue that the regular troops called for by the bill would be more efficient, from their organization and discipline, than volunteers, and at the same time, pline, than volunteers, and at the same time, the officers, though appointed by the Government, would be such as the men would pre-

fer.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, in corroboration of this, rose to state that there were now in this city five or six young men from Philadelphia, who had filled their companies and were ready, upon the passage of this bill, to profer themselves, body and soul, for their country's service: and there was no doubt that the President would commission these young men; and thus, in effect, the officers would be chosen by the men.

assistant surgeons, and reducing the number of seaman in proportion.

Mr. Benton reported the House bill increasing the army ten regiments relative to the force, which was adopted.

Mr. Cameron moved to appropriate a section of land to each soldier serving through the war, which gave rise to a discussion in which Messrs Benton, Cameron, Clayton, Badger, Corwin and Crittenden took part; and it was finally laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll confirmed the above remark by saying:—"Yes; and sir, there are hundreds of young men in Philadelphia. The bill for the creation of Lieut. General phia who are, at this moment, ready to go to was taken up, and advocated by Mr. Dix, af-

considerations in favor of the office of a Lieutenant General. We wanted some leader of egon bill; and Mr. Burt took the floor in dea different kind of mind from a mere soldier, to manage a great campaign. There must be a leader, who has the entire confidence of the President, and will act in harmony with the importation of foreigners. Adjourned. views and plans of the government. This did not imply any want of confidence in Gen. Scott as a brave soldier. Nor did he deny

be so good as to tell us who has given any proof of ability to conduct a campaign?

Mr. Thompson was expected to reply, "Mr. Senator Benton," but he evaded the question

He deprecated the introduction of the Slavery question. It would give encouragement to the enemy. No peace could be concluded as long as these domestic dissensions existed.

Mr. Brent, also of the military committee,
made an argument in favor of the Bill. He urged that the project of this bill was more economical than the volunteer plan. There would be a saving of seven hundred thousand viding land for soldiers, &c. dollars by taking this project, even by the Mr. Badger offered a substitute for the time that the troops were mustered into ser- amendment.

ported three of their appropriation bills to-day—the Indian, the Army, and the Navy

The Vice President ruled that Mr. Benton's

At half past 2 the debate was discontinued Proposition was out of order. Mr. Ashmun moved that no member of the resent Congress shall be appointed under the The bill providing for the appointment of a present Congress shall be appointed under the

sand volunteers, the officers to be commis- try.

sioned by the General Government, but chosen under State laws,—passed 96 to 88.

The provision to give authority for the appointment of a Lt. General was moved to the substitute, but lost 06 to 95.

The Committee then rose and reported the Bill to the House as amended.

The previous question having been ordered, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Thompson, providing that the power be given to the President to appoint a Lt. General, and it was decided in the negative, yeas 90, nays 120.

The House refused to concur with the Committee in Mr. Rathbun's substitute, yeas 103, nays 104.

den, who thought the Vice President was not empowered to delegate his authority during his absence, and with all respect to the honorable Senator, (Mr. Atchison) he moved

dent, shan give security for the furniment of their trusts.

The Committee rose and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

Mr. Burt moved to amend the bill by insert-

that the Senate proceed to the election of a ing a clause recognizing a line for the Missou-

army by ten regiments, was passed, 165 to 45.

Mr. Boyd then moved a reconsideration; carried, 137 to 55. The vote ordering its engrossment for a third reading, was also reconsidered.

Mr. Kennedy, of Ind., followed. He said he was ready to meet the question at a proper time, when the proposition of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. King.) prohibiting

grossment for a third reading, was also reconsidered.

Sundry amendments, for the most part of an unimportant nature, were offered by Mr. Boyd, the principal one being to provide for the disbandment of the officers and men at the close of the war. The amendments were adopted, and the bill so amended was again passed by a vote of 171 to 34.

from New York, (Mr. King,) prohibiting slavery in any newly acquired territory, should come up. He said he would move to amend the proposition by inserting "Missouri Compronise." He was followed on the same side by Mr. McClernand, of Illinois.

Mr. Rett gave his constitutional argument in the defence of the State rights.

whole, and took up the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon. The right to vote was restricted, at the first election, to

The bill authorizes a loan of \$23,000,000.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Senate. On motion of Mr. Mangum, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with. Mr. Archer of Virginia, announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Isaac Pennybacker, in a very feeling manner, and concluded by offering the usual resolutions, which were readopted. Adj.

House, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the order of business be suspended one hour, for the reception of resolutions. Lost. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair. The Oregon Territorial bill was then taken up. A substitute was adopted for the fifth section as amended yesterday, which so reads that all persons shall be allowed to vote at the first election, who have declared on oath, their intention to become citizens, and have sworn to support the constitution of the United States. An amendment was adopted to prohibit all banking in the territory. An amendment was offered providing that nothing in this act shall be constitution of the United States. An amendment was adopted to prohibit all banking in the territory. An amendment was offered providing that nothing in this act shall be constitution of the United States. An amendment was offered providing that nothing in this act shall be constitution of the United States. An amendment was offered providing that nothing in this act shall be constitution of the United States. An amendment was offered providing that nothing in this act shall be constitution of the United States for the port of Buenos Ayres, in the place of James H. Tale, resigned.—

W. Irwin, at his own request recalled. Burrill of the Missouri compromise in regard to slavery into the territory. The committee then rose, on motion of Mr. Bailey, and a message from the Senate was received, announcing the death of Senator Pennybacker. After an eloquent and impressive speech, Mr. McDowell of Virginia, amoved the customary resolutions. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13. In the Senate, the funeral services over the

and it was finally laid over till to-morrow.

Tampico, at their own expense, there to join the army."

The House, after passing the bill changing the term of the District Court of Alabama, the term of the District Court of Palabama, the term of the District Court of Alabama, the term of the District Court of Alabama, the Organical Court of Alabama, the Court of Alabama, the

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.
The Senate being opened in the usual form,

Scott as a brave soldier. Nor did he deny that Gen. Scott could conduct a campaign, but he had never given any proof of it.

Gen. Vance, of Ohio—Will the gentleman be so good as to tell us who has given any companied with copies of the instructions given to the Commissioners to settle the claims of the Cherokee Indians. The Committee on the Post Office reported a bill to provide for the transportation of the

mail to Oregon.
Senator Benton asked the unanimous conby saying, that in a population of twenty sent of the Senate to introduce a bill author-millions he supposed some one would be izing the grant of public lands to non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving during the war with Mexico.

Mr. Cameron immediately objected to the

proposition of Mr. Benton, stating that the bill was calculated to destroy the object of the amendment he had offered the day previous. The bill to increase the army was next ta-

Mr. Benton then again offered the bill he The Committee of Ways and Means re- had endeavored to introduce in the morning,

Several amendments were then offered and the question on amendments was taken. which were ordered to be printed, and the bill

act. Agreed to, 97 to 76.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved an amendment, to provide for the appointment of a Lieut. General. Agreed to, 64 to 63.

Mr. Rathbun offered a substitute for the whole bill, making it a bill to raise ten thousand volunteers, the officers to be compared.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Lieutenant General was then taken up.

Mr. Badger spoke in opposition to the measure. He argued that the adoption of the bill would be an act of great injustice to Generals Taylor and Scott. They were both experienced men, and had earned well of their counsand volunteers. sioned by the General Government, but cho- we have not confidence in them, or commit so

The Oregon Territorial bill was taken up. 03, nays 104.

The House adjourned without voting on he original Bill.

The Oregon Territorial bill was adopted, limiting the pay of the delegate to Congress to \$2,000 per another original Bill. the original Bill.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Senate. Mr. Atchison called the Senate to order, and read a letter from the Vice for which he shall be elected. Additional to order, and read a letter from the Vice for which he shall be elected. Additional continuous properties are represented as a letter from the Vice for which he shall be elected. President, desiring Mr. Atchison to preside sections were adopted, requiring that the offi Offence was taken at this by Mr. Critten-

President pro tem.

Some debate ensued, when the Senate balloted for a President pro tem. The vote stood—Atchison 47, Sturgeon 1, Sevier 1. Mr.

Atchison was declared duly elected.

The committee on military affairs reported a bill to provide for a temporary increase of a bill to provide for a temporary increase of the military force; also a bill to authorize the The South, said Mr. Leake, cannot and will appointment of a Lieutenant General, which were made the special order for next Thursday.

The South, said Mr. Leake, cannot and will not submit to any further interference on the part of the North, with her rights. He considered this act, should it pass, a deliberate violation of the Missouri Compromise.

Passed by a vote of 171 to 34.

The House went into committee of the right again contended that the sover-eignty of the State, as it regards new territory.

Without taking a vote, the House adj. In a committee rose, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and a bill authorizing a loan, and for other purposes, were reported by the committee of ways and means. The bill authorizes a loan of \$23,000,000.

The bill authorizes a loan of \$23,000,000.

The bill authorizes a loan of \$23,000,000.

The bill which has passed the House of Representatives, (by a vote of 171 to 34) provides that the President may raise, for and during the war,

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

There were several arrivals at New Orleans on the 1st inst, from Brazos and Tampico. They bring dates from the former place to the 27th, and the latter to the 26th. The following verbal intelligence, derived from passengers, is furnished by the New Orleans papers of the 2d. It is important, if it be correct. It cannot, however, be relied upon:

"An express from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, arrived at Monterey on Wednesday, the 16th of December. It brought the news that Gen.

arrived at Monterey on Wednesday, the 16th of December. It brought the news that Gen. Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men. The express bore a call upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor and his staff had left Monterey on the 15th ult. the day before the express mained in this position for three-quarters of mained in this position for three-quarters of

of the Delta gives the number of Santa Anna's troops 15,000, and states that Gen. Worth was slowly falling back towards Monterey.

The Delta also states that Gen. Worth's express reached Gen. Taylor at Victoria at the property of the prop express reached Gen. Taylor at Victoria at 11, P. M. on the 17th, and at 3 A. M. on the next day, he despatched two regiments, the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers, to reinforce Gen. Worth, intending to follow himself, with all his disposable force, as soon as possible; and that he was confident of being able to arrive at Saltillo before Santa Anna of defence or means of escaping. The feelings of himself and crew must have been excould reach there. Our whole force would ings of himself and crew must have been exnot exceed 10,000 men. If matters be as thus reported, our army is in a critical situation, and further news will be looked for with anxious interest. We can hardly believe that at what precise moment they might be board Gen. Worth will not be able to sustain himself till reinforced by Gen. Taylor; nor that the whole force, when concentrated, will not show itself capable of coping with Santa Anna's host, even at such great odds.—But the strongest probability is, that the in-

ticulars, and do not credit the rumors. They may be true, but the express spoken of arWe are able to announce, that the whole of rived here yesterday, and no such despatches as are said to have been sent have been re- dollars more, have been subscribed. The Di-

probably would do if Santa Anna was advancing toward Saltillo with the force represented. The rear of his column left to-day with the no mistake.

[Gospel Banner.] exception of a few wagons."

Another item of news is that the Mexican Congress has solemnly resolved to receive no overtures of peace until after the United States, both land and naval, shall be withdrawn from their present hostile positions. This story is told in a letter from Tampico, and the of Dec. 17: but is not confirmed. under date of Dec. 17; but is not confirmed by letters of a later date. It is not an improbable story, and may at some day prove waived an examination, and was bound over to be true. But at present, the presumption in the sum of \$1,500 for his appearance at is that it is premature. [Traveller. the Municipal Court for trial.

The Mexican War. The Movement of Santa Anna. The advices from the invading army, and the position and manner in which our forces are known to be disposed, are well calculated to create anxiety, if not apprehension. Santa Anna appears to be moving with a boldness and tact that were hardly expected; and, if he have nearly the force that is reported, he is abundantly able to make a descent on one or the other of the detached posts held by our troops, and by superiority of numbers, out it to pieces. Goan Worth's commend at the first ten pieces. Goan Worth's commend at the first ten pieces. The move of the detached posts held by our troops, and by superiority of numbers, out it to pieces. Goan Worth's commend at the sing Konohasset, of Sag Harbor, the sing Konohasset, of Sag Harbor, the sing Konohasset, of Sag Harbor, the piecetable parents, but, being seized with an in-ordinate desire to accumulate money quicker than he could obtain it by hard work, he left than he could obtain it by hard work of seried to goa constitutions. If you desire to live to a goa constitution division under Gen. Wool, is the point directly threatened, as the destruction of that would involve also the destruction of Gen. Wool, cutting off his communications. The position of the advanced posts respectively were: Gen. Butler at Monterey with about 2000 men; Gen. Worth at Saltillo with about 1700; Gen. Wool at Parras with about 3000. The two 000.

indicated there is no reason to doubt, but many to believe. A gentleman in this city received a letter a few days since, from an officer in Gen. Wool's army, mentioning that a rumor had reached that camp of Santa Anna's advance; and it is probable that Santa Anna is well informed of the comparatively small forces at the several posts in the possession of the Americans, and of their being widely scattered. In possession of this information, a rapid march to Saltillo, and taking possession of that place, would cut off communication between Wool's column and the forces immediately under the command of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Wool's camp at Parras is west and at points north of Saltillo, 115 miles distant; San Luis Potosi is almost directly south of Saltillo, the great road from miles distant; San Luis Potosi is almost directly south of Saltillo, the great road from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo passing a short distance east of Gen. Wool's camp.

If Santa Anna took this road, Gen. Wool would be apprized of the advance of the enemy in sufficient time to break up his camp and join General Worth at Saltillo; but there is a road marked on the maps, from Zacatecas to Saltillo direct, which is probably the road preferred by the Mexican chief, and Gen. Worth could be well reinforced, it is possible the place may have to be evacuated, as no force of consequence could be spared from the garrison at Monterey. The brigades of Generals Quitman and Twiggs left Monterey for Victoria on the 13th, and therefore had been four days on the march before the express arrived at Monterey, and no considerable force was stationed at any of the points. able force was stationed at any of the points

dered from Camargo to join Gen. Wool, but they could at the time Santa Anna's movement became known, have scarcely reached Saltillo. [New Orleans Mercury.]

Forger Arrested in Paris, Oxford county, by officer Wm. H. Stevens of Boston, charged with committing forgery, under the following circumstances, it would appear, as stated in the Boston papers. In the month of August last, Hale, in company with another individual, named Cyrus Losee, now in the State Orlson, forged an acceptance for the sum of \$800, in the name of Patterson & Williams, of No. 17 Nassau street. With this paper Hale went to Albany and purchased a lot of Lumber, which he shipped for Boston. Hale's conduct awakened the suspicions of the Albany lumber merchants, and they followed him to the city, when it was found that the acceptance was a forgery. Hale, however, escaped before a warrant could be issued, and since then has been living in the State of Maine. Officer Stevens heard of his whereabouts, and after obtaining the necessary papers, arrested the offender, who is now in the city prison awaiting his trial. Losee lately plead guilty to another thange of forgery, and was returned to the State Prison for three years. [Port. Adv.

Thunder and Lightning, accompanied with rain—it rained for several hours, the first we have had of any considerable of the prison was the storm very warm.

The lightning on that evening struck the barro of Capt Benj. Dow, at Dover Lower of Capt Benj.

on the 15th ult, the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command, which was two days' march in advance of him.

Honorary inglit, but no notice was taken of it. She remained in this position for three-quarters of an hour, when she passed ahead and fired at us from a musket; and in about fifteen minutes, fired again from a carriage gun. We "Gen. Butler, in command at Monterey, then hove to, when the strange vessel ran unimmediately sent off despatches to Gen. Mar-shall, at Camargo, and to Gen. Patterson, at Matamoros, to send forward without delay all the troops they could spare from their commands.

der our lee, within hailing distance, but show-der on light, and said not a word. It was very dark at the time. The brig remained near us the whole night. Sometimes she would range a few miles ahead, and then return, and "Gen. Patterson had left Matamoros only resume her station on the lee quarter, appathe day before the news reached that place. rently endeavoring to find out the character o It was at once forwarded to him, and upon learning its purport our informant states that he immediately started on his return with the view to proceed to Monterey."

The above is the Picayune's account. That the stranger, who immediately left us, and hauled his wind to the Eastward. I filled

Boston Journal.

formation is not true, at least to the extent transmously, that when any part of the road from Portland to Augusta is put under contract, the whole shall be at once; and that the whole shall be put under contract just as soon as \$750,000 should be subscribed, of which rectors will meet in Brunswick next week to ceived.

"One thing is certain—Gen. Patterson has not changed his route toward Victoria, with the force under his command, as he

Another item of news is that the Mexican ARREST FOR HAVING COUNTERPEIT MONEY.

This young man is said to be the son of res-The Mexican War. The Movement of Santa Anna. The advices from the invading army, and the position and manner in which our forces are known to be disposed, are well

by our troops, and by superiority of numbers, cut it to pieces. Gen. Worth's command at Saltillo, though not so far from succor as the division under Gen. Wool, is the point directly the state of the transfer of the transf

Wool at Parras with about 3000. The two latter places are west of the mountains.

That Santa Anna has made the movement indicated there is no reason to doubt, but The B. had 2000 bbls. whale oil on board,

road preferred by the Mexican chief, and should he succeed in reaching Saltillo before Gen. Worth could be well reinforced, it is while Mr. Jacob Smith and others were set-

between Monterey and the Rio Grande. By the last advices two regiments had been ordered from Camargo to join Gen. Wool, but they could at the time Santa Anna's movement became known, have scarcely reached Salville. I New Orleans Mercury. A friend in Columbia, under date of Janu-

The Maine Farmer; A family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, The Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

MARKETS. THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT of this establishment is now ready to be put in operation. Every description of Grain will be manufactured for the usual rates of toil. A CORN CRACKER, for the purpose of grinding the Corn and Cob together, will be put in operation in a few days. J. D. EMERY. AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. RECTED WEEKLY BY HEDGE, HAMLEN AND COMPANY Pot, 4 0 6 BEANS, White, 83 @ 1 12 Pea, 1 00 @ 1 12 FLOUR, 6 25 @ 6 50 GRAIN, Corn, 70 @ 80 Oats, 30 @ 33 Wheat, 00 @ 1 00 Rye, 00 @ 1 00 Barley, 40 @ 50 Peas, field, 50 @ 75 HAY, loose, 7 00 @ 10 00 SEED, Clover, 7 @ 8 Play seed, 1 00 @ 1 25 H. Grass, 1 50 @ 75 Red top, 50 @ 75 PLASTER PARIS, Per ton, 0 00 @ 6 00 LIME, Thomaston, new ins. Augusta, Jan. 15, 1847.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 12,

WHEREAS, my son Six Loon offers for sale the farm on which I live, and also some of the personal property—this is to cautie a all persons from purchasing the same, as I have received no valuable consideration for the same, and possession was obtained by unjust and unfair measures.

Bandfeld Jan. 16, 1847.

SAMUEL SMITH.

PICKED UP, on the 1st instant, on the road between Brown's Corner and Cross' Hill, in Vassaiboro, a bandle of Cloth, which the owner can have by calling on the subscriber, proving property, and paying for this notice.

ISAIAH ROBBINS. January 19, 1847.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 12.

FLOUR.—The market has been dull throughout the week, and prices have slightly given way. The principal sales of late have almost entirely been to meet the usual demand for home consumption. Genesee, \$5,50; Troy and Michigan, \$5,44; Ohio, round hoop, \$5,37‡ \$\psi\$ bbl, cash.—For Southern there has been some demand for export. Sales of 500 bbls. Georgetown, new, superior quality, at \$5,62‡; 200 do. Baltimore Howard street, at about \$5,50; 300 do. Fredericksburg, \$5,25 \$\psi\$ \$5,37‡ \$\psi\$ bbl, cash.

GRAIN.—Corn continues in good demand for export. Several cargoes of new yellow flat have been sold at 72c; Prince old mealing, 74 \$\pi\$ 75c; white, 70 \$\pi\$ 71c \$\pi\$ bh, cash.
Outs have been in moderate demand. Sales of Southern at 34 \$\pi\$ 35c; Delaware, 36 \$\pi\$ 37c; Northern, 40 \$\pi\$ 41c \$\pi\$ bu. cash. Small sales of rye at 90c cash.

WOOL.—American full blood, 38 \$\pi\$ 33 \$\pi\$ 33

For Southern there has been some demand for export. Sales of 500 bb. Georgetowns, new, superior quality, at 300 do. Frederickburg, \$5,35 y 8.5,71 y bb., cash. GRAIN.—Gorn continues in good demand for export. Several cargoes of new yellow flat have been sold at 72ct Oats have been in molecate demand. Sales of Southern at 34 st 35ct Delaware, 35 st 36 ct 37ct Northern, 40 st 40 ct 25 dt 25

the first Monday of January, 4. D. 1847.

BENNEBEC, sa.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of January, 4. D. 1847.

JULIA ANN FREEMAN, Widow of NATHAN FREEMAN, Widow of NATHAN FREEMAN, late of China, in said County, deceased, having applied Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

JULIA ANN FREEMAN, Widow of NATHAN FREEMAN, the control of China, in said County, deceased, having applied

EXPRESS.

show its sanative properties, and the high rank it holds in public estimation.

REMEMBER! All preparations of Wild Cherry are fictitious and counterfeit, except that prepared by DR. SWAYNE.

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

Remember! the only agents in Augusta are Coffren & BLATCHYORD, No. 9 Bridge's Block, and J. E. LADD, corner of Water street and Market Square, of whom country storekeepers can obtain the medicine at Dr. Swayne's lowest prices. Also for sale by S. Page & Co., Hallowell, F. Glazier, Jr., Gardiner; J. Keep, Bath; Mrs. Kidder, 106 Court street, Boston.

Grand Temperance Raily.

A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Augusta, of all ranks and conditions, ages and sexes, will be held at the Baptist Chapel, on State Street, on Faiday evening, Jan. 22, a 7 o'clock.

Good music and speeches will occupy the time.

Jan. 20, 1847.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

On Sunday Eve, 10th instant, by Rev. T. J. Sweat, Mr. Daniel C. Gardner of Vassalboro', to Miss Mary Ann Colman of Windsor. Quar "Baran" acknowledges the receipt of a slice of the wedding cake accompanying the notice, and, as he smacked his lips over it, he couldn't help wishing there would be such an increase of Gard(e)ners that the world was as he smacked his lips over it, he couldn't help wishing there would be such an increase of Gard(e)ners that the world was as he smacked his lips over it, he couldn't help wishing there would be such an increase of Gard(e)ners that the world was a submanife to the form of CARPENTER. Proprietors.

Bend of the wedding cake accompanying the notice, and, as he smacked his lips over it, he couldn't help wishing there would be such an increase of Gard(e)ners that the base

The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

On Sunday Eve, 10th instant, by Rev. T. J. Sweat, Mr. Daniel C. Gardner of Vassalboro', to Miss Mary Ann Colman of Windsor. (Our "Satan" acknowledges the receipt of a slice of the wedding cake accompanying the notice, and, as he smacked his lips over it, he couldn't help wishing there would be such an increase of Gard/elpers that the whole earth would teem with happiness, and become a real Paradise.]

In Fairfield, Mr. Hosea B. Maynard to Miss Louisa Nye. In Salem, Mass., Mr. James Ayres to Miss Harriet Perkins of Bridgton.

In Bracken Co., Ohio, Dr. William W. Cooper, of Henderson Co., Ky., to Miss Frances A. Tuttle of Canana, Mc. In Portland, Mr. Isaac Adams of Gray, to Miss Eliza An Abot.

In Bowdoinham, Mr. Dan Fulton to Miss Eliza As McIntre.

In Minot, Mr. Isaac C. Currier to Miss Eliza As McIntre.

In Norridgewock, Mr. Albert H. Parks to Miss Eliza As McIntre.

In Portland, Mr. James Foss (Printer) of Biddeford, to Miss Frences Jordan.

In Comish, Charles H. Barker, M. D., of Buxton Centre, to Miss Mary Ann Small.

In Sebec, Mr. Hiram C. Pratt of Abbot, to Miss Caroline Kimball of Foxron; Mr. Jason Hassell to Miss Mary Ann W. Palmer.

In Lincols, Mr. Ira H. Haskell to Miss Mary Ann W. Palmer.

In Lincols, Mr. Hagh Doyal of Trescott, to Miss Irent Huckins; Mr. Gorge Saunders of T., to Miss Margaret Huddleson; Mr. Stephen McGregor to Miss Miriam C. Morton.

In Cumberland, Mr. Oakman S. Stetson of Bath, to Miss Henrick Dy Lewis P. MEAD & CO., I and 2 doors north of the Post Office, Augustia. The Mary Annother of the Marking Mr. Stephen McGregor to Miss Miriam C. Morton.

In Cumberland, Mr. Oakman S. Stetson of Bath, to Miss Harriet Dy Lewis P. MEAD & CO., I Mary 2 doors north of the Post Office, Augustia. The Mary 2 doors north of the Post Office, Augustia. The Mary 2 doors north of the Post Office, Augustia. The Mary 2 doors north of the Post Office, Augustia. The Mary 2 doors north of the Post Office, Augustia. The M

WANTED to purchase, from 1000 to 2000 bushels of Country WHEAT, for which cash and a fair price will be paid. Apply at the Mill, to Wanted, 200 lbs. Tew, to be delivered immediately.

Augusta, Jun. 19, 1847.

GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS.—S. PAGE & CO. have a few

OBDERED, That the said whole give notice to an perorated remedy.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR COLDS. Many people are
rery apt to consider a cold but a trifling matter, and think
that "it will go away of itself in a few days," and they
give themselves no trouble about it. But to such we would
say, "be careful of your colds," do not tamper with your
constitutions. If you desire to live to a good "old age,"

W. EMMONS, Judge. A true copy.-Attest.-F. Davis, Reg

> Carpenter & Co's Kennebec and Boston

Brunawick, Jan. 7, 1847.

60.1

1. Cumberland, Mr. Oakman S. Stetson of Bath, to Miss Harriet Ann O. Jordan.

1. Berwick, Mr. Daniel L. Stacy to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hobbs.

1. Treeport, Mr. Edward B. Wood to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hobbs.

1. Treeport, Mr. Edward B. Wood to Miss Harriet Ann O. Jordan.

Spirit! thy labor is o'cr,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden whore,
And the race of immortals begon.

1. In this town, on Saturday last, Sammer W. Getchell aged 37.

1. Thus, S. and Caroline G. Manley, aged 2 mos.
And the Insane Hospital, in this town, Sarah T., child of Stephen Higgins, aged 7 months; Charles Staret of Farnington, aged 35.

1. In this town, Sarah T., child of Stephen Higgins, aged 7 months; Charles Staret of Farnington, aged 35.

1. In Buckayor, Jan. 9, Harriet, daughter of Urah A. Folger, aged 8 years and 8 mos.
1. In Bendand, Sammel Kingh, seed 38.
1. In Bendand, Sammel Kingh, seed 38.
1. In Bunnark, Julla S. Grey, aged 39.
1. In Buckayort, Jan. 9, Harriet, daughter of Urah A. Folger, aged 8 years and 8 mos.
1. In Bunnark, Julla S. Grey, aged 38.
1. In Bunnark, Julla S. Grey, aged 39.
1. In Buckayort, Iasiah Rich, formerly of Turo, Mass, aged 37.
2. In Gardiner, David Smith, aged 49.
2. In Buckayort, Iasiah Rich, formerly of Turo, Mass, aged 38.
3. In Hollis, Wildow Hannah Grodwin, aged 69.
3. In Hallowell, Mrs. Betchey Mahewa, aged 77.
3. In Gardiner, David Smith, aged 49.
3. In Buckayort, Iasiah Rich, formerly of Turo, Mass, aged 38.
3. In Hollis, Wildow Hannah Grodwin, aged 69.
3. In Buckayort, Jan. 9, Harriet, daughter of Urah A. Forger, John D. Wilson, aged 36.
3. In Windham, Enock Mayberry, aged 37, Alfreda, dau

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A good chance to clear from \$500 to \$1000 per year.

A GENTS WANTED in every town and county throughout the Bitate of Maine, to procure subscribers to "Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magasiae," and to self Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magasiae, and generally acknowledged to be the ager and carrier ever published; and they certainly are the most saleable.

A cash capital of at least \$35 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

The postage must in all cases be paid.

Brows & Application, either personally or by letter.

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The postage must in all cases be paid.

Brows & Application, either personally or by letter.

The postage must in all cases be paid.

Brows & Application, general agents for State of Maine.

Portland, Jan. 13, 1647.

A good chance to clear from \$500 to \$1000 per year.

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The postage must in all cases be paid.

Brows & Application, either personally or by letter.

The postage must in all cases be paid

GRANITE BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, will be held at their Banking Rooms, on Monday, the first day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the foremoor, for the purpose of acting upon a renewal of their Charter, subject to the provisions of an act entitled "an act additional in relation to Banks and Banking," approved August 10, 1846, and of transecting any other business relating to said Bank, that may come before them.

SILAS LEONARD, Cashier.

Augusta, Jan. 12, 1847.

More than a Thousand (not killed) Cured by More than a Thousand (not killed) Cured by

J. Alldy's Highly Approved Vegetable Gum Rhemmatic Plaster, which is a wonder in the land and is astonising the world at large. It is a sure cure for Rhemmatim, however severe. There is no mistake about it. It
surpasses all the Liminents ever invented. It not only retieves instantly, but actually cures and removes the discuses. It is a very simple remody, yet it does the work
without labor, expense, blisters, or antibring.

It Cures! It Cures!—It acts like a charm—restoring
the afflicted sufferer in a few hours, or it may be days, to
accustomed health and activity. It warms and stimulates
wherever applied, and extracts the cold from the parts affected, and in a very singular manner it seems to be at perfect war with this plaster. This can be attested by thousands
who have tried it.

It is intended solely for Severe Local Rheumatism in the
cords, joints, bones, &c. This it will cure.

who have lifed it.

It is intended solely for Severe Local Rheumatism in the cords, joints, bones, &c. This it will cure. Also, contracted cords, swellings, acute pains, &c.

3.7 Price 25 and 37½ cents per box.

For a more particular description see pamphlets in the hands of the agents, also large bills.

JOHN SAFFORD 2b, Esq., solie proprietor for the salof the above, Monmouth, Me., to whom all orders must be addressed, to receive prompt attention, post parts.

For sale by R. Partridge, J. Hedge, J. W. Patterson, Augusta; H. J. Selden & Co., Thomas Hovey, Hallowellt, T. Perkins, G. M. Atwood, Gardiner; Dr. Wim. Safford Smith Baker, Litchfield; Stauley & Prince, Winthrop; If B. Dunn, S. C. Mouthon, Wayne: J. F. & J. A. Sanbor Lewis Davis, Readfield; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; D.: Purrington, Sidney; W. H. Hatch, West Waterville; Lecano Crowell, Waterville; Thos. Frye, Vassalboro'; J. I. Rogers & Co., China; George Baker, Albion; A. Parker, Greene; Calvin Hopkins, Mt. Vernon; A. S. French, Dexterseth Beals, Jr, Turner; H. Ingalls, Mercer; T. G. Whittie, Farmington; J. H. Sawyer, Norridgewock.

Great Opening for the Fall & Winter Trade AT BOSWORTH'S

Cloth, Clothing, Tailoring, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water-St., the largest Cloth and Clothing Establishment on the River.

THE proprietors of this establishment take pleasure in thanking their numerous friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them the past years, and also take much pleasure in announcing to them that unusual pains have been taken to obtain such Goods, and under the most favorable circumstances, as to merit a continuance of past patronage.

We feel confident in saying, we can present to the inspection of the public, the largest and beat selected stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Docakins, Satinets, Fatings, and all other Goods in our line that can be found at any other place, and prices accordingly.

and all other Goods in our line that can be found at any other place, and prices accordingly.

We would call the attention of the public, and particularly strangers visiting town, to our stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Our stock of clothing is larger and more varied than it s ever been, comprising every article of clothing secesas for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. It is all manufactured b recives, in the best manner and style, and well made, ex

regards style, fit or workmanship, at lower prices than Cloths by the Yard. We wish it to be dist understood, we not only manufacture should be dist understood, we not only manufacture cloths into garments but sell them by the yard. Those who wish to buy cloth by the yard, would do well to examine our stock.

Call at No. 5 and you will not be disappointed, but will readily coincide in all our statements.

Oct. 2. 41 R. T. & J. 1. BOSWORTH.

TO GRAIN GROWERS.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continued the business of building Pitta' Horse Powers and Pitta' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, with the most recent improvements, at their Shop in Winthrop Vilage, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory. Also, the common Thrashers without the Cleansors.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN, CYRUS DAVIS.

Winthrop, May 25, 1846.

THE ENCAMPMENT with be in session this (Thursday) evening. Officers for the ensuing Term will be installed. Patriarchs will give their early attendance.

J. S. Manlery, Scribe. CAST STEEL HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS, of su-

Operior quality and finish, manufactured by B. STACE & Co., and sold wholesale and retail by Augusta, Jan. JONAS G. HOLCOMB, Ag't. GARDINER and BUCK WHEAT FLOUR kept cot stantly on hand and for sale by B. LIBBY & CO. DURE SPERM OIL, winter and fall, for family use, con-

A COMPLETE assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES just received and for sale very low B. LIBBY & CO.

A LL persons indebted to me either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the first of March, as I shall, at the expiration of that period, leave all demands that remain unpaid, with an Attorney for collection.

Jan. 6, 1847.

1 CHARLES BROWN. HAIR BRUSHES—a large assortment. Also, Clothes

R OUSSELL'S SOAPS, and Unrivated Shaving Cream, Almond Cream, Low's Winsor-Rose, Cosmetic; Oxy-genated, Kesan, Medicated, and other Fancy Soaps, for sole by 1 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. TOACH and Furniture COPAL VARNISH, of very au-U perior quality. It was made to our order by one of th best manufacturers in New England; for Sale by 47 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Balsam, also the genuine Pulmonary Balsam, for sal by 1 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

A supporters, for condensing and throwing a powerful light downward upon the sewing, reading, writing, &c., for sale by

1 R. PARTRIDGE. Freedom Notice. Preedom Notice.

Be it known that I hereby, for a valuable consideration, do hereby relinquish to my son, William O. Kaheri, the remainder of his minority, and all claim to his services or earnings hereafter; and that I shall pay no debta of his contracting after this date.

Witness—J. Hill, Jr.

Belgrade, December 25, 1846.

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, for a valuable consideration, relinquish to my son, Isaac Moody, his time till he arrives at majority, free to act and trade for himself, and hold all his earnings, and I am to be st no expense on his account.

Witness—OLIVER PRESCOTT.

Vassalboro', Dec. 17, 1846.

5°2 Burnett's Oak Tooth Wash. THIS preparation is recommended by the most eminent dentiats and physicians. The mode by which it is prepared is such as to produce and combine the most denirable cleansing and astringent properties. It effectually prevents and removes the common diseases of the mouth, and is particularly useful in cases where the gums are soft and irritable, and bleed frequently, rendering them hard and healthy. For asle wholesale and retail by Hallowell, Jan.

8. PAGE.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE subscribers having taken and fitted up the store Nee. 3, Bridge's Blocks, invite purchasers of Dry Goods to examine their Stock—being entirely fresh—as they are confident that the great falling off of prices will enable them to offer greater inducements than can be offered by established houses, having old and depreciated stocks on hand. Among their rich varieties may be found the following DRESS GOODS. Black and blue black Alpace; col'd do.; Thibet, Indiana and Lyonese cleths; embre shaded Lyonese; cashmere de coase; repp. cassemere; mousdelaine; wide black Mattioni silk, superior quality. A very large assortment of PRINTS.

SHAWLS: SHAWLS: A large assortment of all wool cashmere, 25 per cent cheaper than last Pail prices. Broche, printed thibet and cashmere; stadilla, mous delaine, mande and ner shawle, of all sizes and prices.

Clothes, Cassimere, Sattinets and Vestings; cotton and wool flannels, plain and twilled; sheetings, drillings, Russian diaper, kid and cashmere Gloves, hosiery, silk pocket hdth, bine bi'k silk velvet for bouncts, green barage, brown and white linen table covers, cotton do., new style. A large assortment of Tailors' Trimings.

N. B. The Goods will be freely shown, and every endeavor will be made to please those who may call, whether they may or may not purchase.

Augusta, December, 1847.

THE TIMELY REMEDY !!!

in stoves which first carry the first to the top of the overs before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the food from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and at the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a FIRST RATE COOKING STOVE, are particularly invited to call and examine this stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase; the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are number of sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction, but easily regulated.

For sale size, the Congress air-tight, P. P. Stewart's do, Magner's do, Stanley's rotary do, Empire Union, Express, Maine Farmer, Hathaway, Hot-air, Boston (two overs) mained of parior sir-tight stoves, (case and sheet iron,) box and cylinder stoves of various sizes and patterns, fire frames, window glass, sain, and a full supply of Hardware window glass, sain, and a full suppl

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ing, by his own neighbors, too!"

be so lonesome after-after that."

David Hunt laid his cheek down to the

pale face upon his shoulder, and began rock-

reply; for this rush of passionate feeling had

exhausted even his great strength. By de-

grees both father and child became more calm.

but David was still holding the strengthless

girl in his arms, when the prison door open-

ed and William Wheeler entered the room.

ed in stern silence for his visitor to speak.

moving towards the prisoner.

"Stay where you are, Bill Wheeler; I care

were crawling this way; keep where you

Wheeler, soothingly, "You may believe it

stand, I can hear you well enough."

you. The trial comes on to-morrow."

and drawing closer to the old man.

with embarrassment.

the country."

kind to Hannah?"

tenderness on the helpless girl.

ued Hunt, still with great coolness.

to buy out your farm twice over."

The Muse.

[From the Perry (N. Y.) Citizen.]

LINES ON RE-VISITING AUGUSTA

Where the winds o'er Wyoming play wildly and free, Where a lake reflects light like the gleamings of steel, O'er the vallies of Perry and hills of Castile—

Though, there, near the outlet that winds down the dell, The mate of my bosom and little ones dwell,

Her evergreen pines and her chrystaline rills, Her mountains and gions, and old Ocean's wild waves,

For these are the scenes o'er which fancy had thrown

It was here my young heart learned to burn and to glow,

Mid these hills, too, I heard the rude tales of my sires,

How they battled and bled for their altars and fires, While the Briton and Hessian, the panders of power,

Were taught by their prowess, in battle to cower, When Freedom, young Freedom, from slumber awoke,

And thrilled in my heart, and had given me fame,

And sought for seclusion, it suited me best, Near the marge of a lakelet away in the West,

But I fied her enchantments, though dazzling and bright. Too oft yielding mildew and blasting and blight,

And exchanged these high hills and you river and sea,

Though shrined in this heart is that home in the West,

Encircling all I hold dearest and best, Yet I love thee, Augusta, thy temples and towers,

And stray, as in boyhood, by you silver stream

As wont in our pastime, still circle me here-

The frank and the fearless, the reckless and wild,

Still gladden the circle, still heighten the cheer

That made these loved haunts to my infancy dear.

Yet, alas, on you hill, 'neath the low drooping willow

With the earth for a couch and the earth for a pillow.

The cold marble points, to the visitor's eye, And tells where the loved of my boyhood now lie—

Where the lovely and loving unconsciously sleep!

But the light smile of childhood, that greeted of yore.

The glow of affection yet mantleth there—
The truth speaking eye and the warm pressing hand

Mid "the banks and the brace" of the wild Genesee

The Storn-Teller.

[From Graham's Magazine.]

DAVID HUNT.

A STORY OF WESTERN LIFE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

CHAPTER IV.

The jail was built of logs, and erected after

the usual fashion of such buildings, but the

windows were heavily grated, and the large

logs were bolted together with iron bars,

which formed a massive wall scarcely less

vulnerable than granite itself. The doors,

too, were knobbed with great spike nails, and

bolted with massive bars, just as they came

from the forge. Altogther, though rudely

built, the jail was not only strong but well

guarded, and it must have been a desperate

man indeed who could hope for escape when

portant prisoner in the building, had little

thought of escape. If the massive logs could

Hunt would not have fled one step from the

captivity in which his friends and neighbors

had placed him. Still imprisonment was a

weary trial to an old man who had been all

his life an active tiller of the soil-a healthy,

enterprising, cheerful farmer. He felt restive,

and sometimes almost sullen, cooped up-as

he expressed it-like a barn-door fowl with

its wings clipped; sometimes he gave way to

fits of childlike melancholy, for-innocent or

guilty of Isaac Shaw's death-the old man

could not but feel the event deeply; the more

so as his gentle and suffering daughter was

always near, to remind him, by her sad and

mournful attempts at cheerfulness, how ter-

ribly she felt the event which had rendered

Sometimes, David Hunt would give way

to fits of sturdy indignation against those who

had placed him in confinement, and again he would admit, with simple-hearted candor,

that appearances were strong against him,

and he could not blame those who, on evi-

dence so conclusive, had dragged him from

his quiet home, and shut him up, to undergo

a disgraceful trial for the murder of a man

"I would not have cared," said David to

his daughter, on the morning after Constable

Johnson had been at the jail to warn him of

Wheeler's visit, "I would not have cared a

bean-stalk about being shut up here, if I

didn't have to see every scoundrel that chooses

to come in and ask me impudent questions.

It's bad enough to think that poor Ike is gone

-don't turn pale, don't cry so, Hannah-

you did not think it was me, if I did bring

home the money with red hands! You don't

-I know my own daughter will never believe

"No, no, my father-my dear, good father!

never think it again," exclaimed Hannah,

winding her arms around the stout old man

and kissing his brown cheek, while she trem-

bled and wept with agitation. "But he is

dead-dead and gone-and, oh father, how

"I know it, gal, I know it well enough,"

said the prisoner, bending the pale head of

his child back between both his great hands

and kissing her forehead, while his stout form

trembled and tears ran down his cheeks. "I

know you loved him, and he was as good a

fellow as ever lived; but if he is in Heaven,

Hannah-and why not the was good enough

to go there, though he wasn't a member to

any church—if Ike Shaw can only look down

from Heaven now, he knows that I did not

do it-1! why Hannah, I loved him amost as

David Hunt sank down to a bench that ran

across his prison room, and, covering his face

with both his hands, sobbed aloud, though he

was ashamed of his tears, and struggled hard

against them. Hannah crept to his side, and

bending her fair head upon his breast tried to

"I did'nt do it, Hannah-the God of Heav

en knows I did'nt, I'm growing thin, I look

down-hearted sometimes, I know that-but it

isn't a guilty conscience. They may hang

me to-morrow, if they like, but I'll cry

out 'not guilty' with my last breath. They

shan't point you out, Hannah, arter I'm gone

Hunt swayed to and fro on his seat, protest- poor girl in his arms.

and say, 'there goes the gal whose father owned he had killed a man, just as they swung him off.' They shan't, I say-they never

well as you did!"

comfort him.

her young heart desolate.

whom he had loved as a son.

have crumbled to dust at his feet, David once."

once immured within its rugged walls.

The wild winds of Winter oft recklessly sweep

Though many have fallen, yet many remain

Is seen on the features of friendship no more,-

Though shaded by sorrow, by time, or by care,

Still welcome me back to my own native land,

Though away in the West, my heart absent be

Thy neat shady walks and thy vine covered bowers

As it sparkles and sports in the moon's mellow beam, And fancy the friends, that my childhood held dear,

The richest enchantment to infancy known, When I loved, in the morn of my boyhood, to stray

And watch from you cliff-top, the sun's early ray,

The valley below, and the bright Kennebis.*

To soar into rapture, or sink into wee, To catch from the scenery wild and sublime, An impress ne'er darkened by sorrow or time.

The witchery, too, of sweet Poesy came,

Though away in the West, by the famed Genesce,

And hill, field and valley in verdure are dress'd,

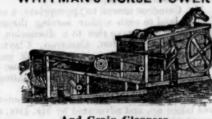
In that land of adoption, my home in the West, Yet dear to this heart are Maine's towering hills,

The good judge sunk back in his chair,

As the lawyer drew toward a close, the

David Hunt rose to his feet; a clear, strong

Shaw ride away from the tavern, and just after that a man came prowling around the NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.



Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water.

This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and others acquainted with machinery, and we confidently assert that we can furnish a wheel, which, if placed by the side of any other wheel, which, if placed by the side of any other wheel, will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable and durable. It may be used on a horizontal or perpendicular shaft, and when constructed of cast iron, its equal for speed and power (with any given quantity of water) is no where to be found. Individuals who are about purchasing, are invited to examine this wheel, and the proprietors are so sanguine of its capability that if it does not fully answer the representations we will refund the money and at our own expense remove the wheel.

Any information relative to this wheel can be obtained

IRON WORKS.

BOSTON ALMANAC for 1947, just received and for sal PERFUMERY, and fancy toilet SOAPS for sale by

S. PAGE & CO. have just received 20 cases LAC DY!

her grief. But when she moved on his bosom the prisoner cut him short. and tried to murmur words of confidence and "It's of no use, I tell you, I am determined

hope through her tears, he burst forth again. to stand trial. I'm not guilty, and I wont "Never mind, gal, never mind—they may sneak away as if I was." do itlif they like-my own old neighbors, too- "But they will hang you. Even Judge let them hang me, let them! I will take you Church is turning against you now," persistwith me. We will go together; for it would ed the young man, becoming more and more kill you to see them strangling your father like a dog—would'nt it, Hannah? That will "Well, let him," cried Hunt, in a broken

be best; and we can be buried in one spot, voice and dashing a tear from his rough cheek; down in the woods, close by your mother .- "I shouldn't have believed it of him, though!" Don't take on so-don't take on Hannah-we Wheeler was about to urge his purpose shall find them both in another world! Poor still farther, but at that moment the jail door Ike, and your mother, too; but you must go was swung open and our old friend, the blackwith me, Hannah, for the first thing she will smith, came in. He cast a sharp glance at ask for will be the little gal she left behind Wheeler as he entered, and shook Hunt for me to take care of, and I shan't dare to warmly by the hand.

tell her that I've left you all alone in a world "Well, I have just seen the judge, and h where an honest fellow can be hung for noth- says your trial will sartinly come on to-morrow!" exclaimed the good man, with a de-"Yes, father, we will go together. Neither gree of cheerfulness which seemed remarkaof us have any thing to live for now," said ble under the circumstances. "They are all Hannah Hunt, rising from her father's arms ready. The attorney has got evidence enough far enough to wind her own around his neck, to hang fifty men; the whole would be complete and laving her pale, wet cheek feebly down as a nailed horse-shoe if they could only find on his shoulder. "I am glad, father, that you the body. It's a pity they can't find the body want me to go with you. The world would though, isn't it?,

Hunt shook his head and muttered, "It is strange." "Got any lawyer feed yet?" inquired the ing her in his arms again, without any other

> "No," replied Hunt. "I have no money -besides, what could a lawyer do for me?" "True enough, true enough," rejoined the smith, folding his dusty arms and laughing. "I will be your lawyer. "What do you say, Hannah, shall I be his lawyer?"

David Hunt sprung to his feet, set Hannah "You have always been a good friend," down, and dashing the tears from his face said the young girl, smiling faintly through with an impetuous motion of the hand, walkher tears; "you have brought us our meals, ed quickly to the further end of the dungeon, where he turned, like a stag at bay, and wait- and tried to cheer him up every day. No one has ever given us any hope but you." "Yes, yes, depend on it, the truth will come

Almost for the first time in his life, William Wheeler was at a loss for words; he out at last-such things always do one time turned pale, and then the color burned hotly or another." up to his forehead, but shaking off the fasci- The blacksmith turned half round as he utt-

nation which the prisoner's eye seemed to fix ered those words, and cast a keen glance from upon him, he moved gently to the bench under his heavy eyebrows at Wheeler, who where Hannah was sitting, and placed him- still lingered in the room. self near her. Hunt took a step forward, but The young man turned a little pale, but he

before he could do more his daughter had tried to smile and muttered, in the low, silky left her seat and stood by his side, pale, and voice which he could so well assume, trembling, but with the tear quenched in her "Certainly, the truth always makes itself known at last."

"Well, sir, what do you want here? This "Well," continued the smith, wiping his roof belongs to the state. If I were a free hand on the leather apron which he always man it could not cover us both half a minute wore, and patting Hannah kindly on the head before he took leave of Hunt, "keep up your "I have come as a friend; pray hear me spirits both of you, that is half the battle. I with patience," said Wheeler, rising and have left some provisions with the jailer; don't let the thoughts of to-morrow spoil your ap-Hunt flung one powerful arm around his petite. Come, Wheeler, are you going my child, and motioned Wheeler back with the

Wheeler hesitated and looked towards the prisoner, but meeting no encouragment to renothing about what place you stand in, but main, he followed the smith out with evident sobbed aloud. my gal, here, trembles as if a rattle-snake reluctance.

On the following day, the Bend was a scene "Why do you treat me in this way?" said of great bustle and excitement. News of the murder had spread all over the country, and or not, but I only came to see if I could help every man or woman who could make business at the county seat went there to witness "To-morrow!" exclaimed Hannah, faintly the trial of David Hunt. Long before noon the main street was alive with people; wag-"The evidence against him is enough to one stood by the way side, and a line of sadconvict any man," continued Wheeler, still dle horses extended far down the fence which drawing toward the unfortunate pair. "The separated the house-lot, in a corner of which

e are excited against you, Hunt. There the tavern stood from the highway. is but one way for you to save your life-for There was no court-house at the county the trial once over, they will hang you at seat, and Judge Church had made arrangements for the trial to take place in the barroom of his tavern, which was the most ca-Hannah in a voice of eager hope, which pacious apartment at the Bend. Benches overwhelmed every other thought in her were placed in the body of the room, and, in "By escape, Hannah, by escape," replied the whole proceedings, a huge arm chair was Wheeler, drawing close to the excited girl. raised on a platform, within the little enclo-"It will be easy to break the jail if he has a sure, which usually served for a bar. A host friend on the outside—I will be that friend— of decanters and glasses were removed from by to-morrow morning we can be safe in spite the little shelf which ran along the front, and of all the constables in the country. I have two or three portentous looking law-books, money enough for us all-trust every thing in new sheep-skin covers, occupied their place. As yet, the judge had not taken his seat, and A flash of joy shot over the broad face of a dense crowd was gathered before the tavern David Hunt as this prospect of liberty was which filled the street almost across to the presented before him, but it passed away, black-smith shop, where our friend, the smith, and grasping his child's hand very hard, as if was hard at work preparing shoes for one of to prevent her speaking, he gazed on Wheel- the half dozen horses that had been brought er's face earnestly a moment, and then said, to his door. Never had the good man worked with so much vigor as on that morning, "And what do you expect to gain by it, if I when all else seemed to have taken a holiday. His face glowed in the fire-light; great drops "Nothing, nothing, but your own good will, of perspiration rained from his brow, and he Hunt, and the kind feelings of your handsome swung the heavy sledge-hammer over his daughter here," replied Wheeler, stammering head with an impetuosity that made the anvil ring with a deafening noise over the crowd of "And this is all you would be at?" contin- persons jostling each other-talking warmly

about the trial, with their faces turned in eager "Why, Hannah knows how well I love her, curiosity toward the county jail. but she does not know that I can take her The murder had caused great excitement down the river and make a lady of her-that in the country, not only because the young I sometimes make money enough in one night man himself was a general favorite, but from the fact that David Hunt, the person about to "Oh, how, how?" inquired Hunt as if be arraigned for trial, had ever been held much interested. "How can you clear so among the most peaceable and honest farmmuch money in a night?-how can you make ers in the county. Notwithstanding the strong evidence against him, there might have been ady of my gal here?"

"Why, I will marry her the minute we get many found in that crowd who openly exo one of the river towns, and money, money pressed a firm conviction of his innocence, makes a lady where nothing else can, all over while others seemed willing to pursue him with that wild spirit of persecution which is "Just so," muttered Hunt, grasping his apt to follow the man accused of a capital daughter's hand still more firmly, as he felt crime all over the world, and which has but her start and tremble. "But would you be little restraint in many of our frontier states where the will of the people, even now, often "She shall sleep on gold, if she wishes it," usurps the place of law and justice.

replied the young man, with flashing eyes, and, emboldened by the quiet way in which Hunt ifest near the jail, and, while the crowd seemed to be dropping into his plans, he at- swayed round that way, David Hunt appear tempted to withdraw Hannah from the pro- ed, walking firmly up the street between two tecting arm of her father, but Hunt put a constables. His port became more erect as hand against his breast and pushed him back. he drew near the crowd, and, though some-"Not yet-she is not yours just yet. Look what pale, his countenance was both firm and here, do you think I murdered the poor young in cold blood?" "What else can any one think? He has ed to fall upon the form of some old friend disappeared. His money was found in your shrinking back into the crowd, as if afraid that an accused man might address him, and "You believe this, and yet will help the old when a hand was thrust toward him and again those deep set eyes flashed gratefully murderer to break jail and then marry his friendly voice called out,

"I would do a great deal more for her sake," darkest hour is always just before day." replied Wheeler, casting a look of revolting As he approached the tavern, the crowd i the hall and veranda made a rush for the bar-"Well then, let me tell you, Bill Wheeler, room, while the remainder fell back and

if I was the cold-blooded murderer that you formed a lane for the prisoner to pass. He think I am, I should consider my gal dis- was followed close by two females-the blackgraced by marrying a man who would help smith's wife and poor Hannah. A rough, me to escape; but I am no murderer nor rob- hard-featured, but good-hearted woman was ber either. I wouldn't run away if these jail the blacksmith's wife. She was proud of ber either. I wouldn't run away if these jail doors were flung wide open, and a troop of borses on the outside! If they want to try me for my life, let the neighbors do it. If they want to hang me, let them do that too.—
We are ready, Hannah, we are ready," and, wringing his daughter's hand with a sort of mouraful exultation, the old man looked firmly in the face of his anxious visiter. "She was proud of her courage in thus standing by the unfortunate as she expressed it, and walked through the throng, supporting the feeble steps of that young girl with the mein of a newly enlisted grenadier. Her navarino bonnet which had been fashionable some ten years before, was set back on her head; and its immense sugarly in the face of his anxious visiter. "She was deadedly military dash to hall do that, Hannah!"

And pressing the poor weeping girl to his proad bosom, with both his arms, David Aunt swayed to and fro on his seat, protest-

ing that he was innocent, and trying to sooth Wheeler began to expostulate again, but in approbation of her proceedings, as she per that escaped her lips was so faint that no mounted the tavern steps and followed the one heard it. prisoner, almost carrying her companion, in- "Tell the truth, gal, tell the truth," mur to the temporary court-room, and sat down mured the prisoner from beneath the hand which shaded the agony which was working

The Judge had taken his seat in the bar in his face. "Tell the whole truth." when they brought the prisoner in. On his The girl cast one look of anguish on the old right hand, stood the prosecuting attorney, man, and summoning all her energies, found turning over one of the new law-books voice to speak. She admitted that her father with intense interest; on the left side was had reached home late at night, that he came Constable Johnson, with a large sugar-crush- alone, with blood upon his hand, and gave er in his hand, which he now and then struck her some money, tied up in a shot-bag, which down upon the railing with great emphasis she had locked up in his chest. But she said, also, that her father had insisted that Shaw as he called the court to order. Hunt was brought in and placed on a bench | had rode home with him to the door, and had

pposite the judge, who scrupulously averted watched and waited for him all night, and his eyes from the prisoner's face while the that he was about setting forth for the Bend jury was empaneled and the whole prelimi- in search of his friend, when persons came to naries entered upon Never had a court been arrest him. conducted with so much of imposing form at | She sat down trembling and faint, amid th the Bend before. Every one looked grave, sobs and murmurs of an excited audience. ome even solemn, as the prisoner was ar- 'The Judge asked Hunt if he had any wit raigned. Hunt stood up; his lips turned white, nesses to produce, and if he had no counsel. and the, hands which he clasped over his "No," said the old man, lifting a face on breast, shook a little, but his eyes were bent which the agony of a strong spirit was writfull on the judge, and he answered, "Not ten. "No, Squire Church, you won't believe guilty, not guilty so help me God!" in a voice me, and I have no other witness. I didn't that swelled clear and full through the listen- want any counsel."

As the prisoner sat down again, Hannah with a disappointed look, and the attorney cast a look over the crowd, rose to her feet, arose, wiped his mouth, swallowed a drop of and supporting her faltering steps by pressing two of water, and commenced a bitter and her hand to the wall, wentround to the bench cruel attack upon the prisoner, but neither he occupied and crept timidly to his side. He the judge nor jury were accustomed to the did not turn his head or seem to be conscious restraints imposed on their comfort by this of the action, but the lines about his mouth protracted flood of eloquence. They sat restbegan to quiver, and he shut his heavy eye- lessly in their seats; one tilted his chair back lids hard together once or twice, as if deter- against the wall, another stretched his feet mined to force back the moisture from his out to the rest bench, and, at last, the judge,

eyes before it had time to form into tears. after trying various changes of posture, turn-This stern effort to subdue the feelings tug- ed, with an air of desperation, towards the ging at his heart, joined to the feeble and des- shelves behind him, and taking down a box olate air with which the poor girl had per- half full of cigars, selected one for himself formed her simple act of devotion, had its and passed it over to the jury. Two or three effect upon the impulsive and ardent beings of the bystanders helped themselves as the who surrounded them. That gentle creature, box passed them, at which the judge nodded so young, so pure and helpless, as she crept a good-humored welcome, while he kindled through the outskirts of the crowd, like a a match, and deliberately igniting his own pretty fawn following the hunted stag, even cigar, leaned back and smoked away with unong the hounds, and crouched down by the grave composure, only stopping now and then only being left to her on earth, touched their as some more lofty flight of eloquence broke sympathies more than a thousand orations from the lawyer's lips, to knock the ashes would have done. Though rude backwoods- away from his Havana against the railing of men, feeling, good and generous feeling, was the bar. vigorous in their rough hearts. A whisper "Pass it to him, pass it to him, have you ran through the crowd, many an unequal no manners?" whispered the judge to Conbreath was drawn, and more than one heavy stable Johnson, who was leaning forward over lip trembled without speaking. The fore- the bar, in order to place the box upon its man of the jury-a bluff, hale old fellow- shelf again. drew his coat sleeve across his eyes two or The constable started back and went ea three times. The judge turned uneasily in gerly up to the prisoner, but Hunt refused the his chair, and seemed to be diligently count- kind offer, at which the judge shook his head ing the glasses crowded on the shelf behind two or three times, for he took the refusal as him. While the blacksmith's wife lifted a an evidence of down heartedness which nothflaring cotton handkerchief to her face, shook ing could overcome. her huge navarino bonnet mournfully, and

judge became much agitated; the cigar went "This will never do," whispered the prosout between his lips, and his face looked pale ecuting attorney, leaning toward William amid the smoky atmosphere that hung around Wheeler, who stood close behind him; "who him. When the man sat down there was siput the girl up to this stage effect?" lence for more than a minute, profound, death-

Wheeler only replied by a sarcastic and yet like silence, and then the judge arose. chastly smile. The pompus young lawyer "David Hunt-neighbor, neighbor!-have hen turned to the judge. you nothing to say for yourself?" he ex-"May it please your honor, I desire that the claimed with a burst of feeling that made the

oung woman there may be removed from the jury start. court until she is called upon as a witness," he said, pointing toward poor Hannah. light was in his eyes, and, though somewhat

The blacksmith's wife flung back her nava- pale, he stood firm and collected among his rino, grasped the handkerchief in her hand, old friends. demolished a man of common nerve. The not believe me, but I will speak for myself. judge turned hastily on his seat, "I'll see All that they have sworn against me is true, you.—" He checked himself just in time, took and yet all that I have to say is the truth up one of the law books, as if to seek for also. I did come to the Bend with poor Isaac some authority, and then replied with solemn | Shaw, for I loved the fellow, and in one week he would have been my gal's husband.

"The court has decided that it is no busi-

owed him. I found that mau in the tavern. David Hunt, who had grasped his daugh- Here the old man lifted up his head and ter's hand and half risen, sunk back to his pointed to Wheeler. "He had insulted my eat again as these words fell on his ear, and daughter-he had tried to carry her off by a murmur of approbation passed through the force. My blood boiled when I saw him. I

had promised the poor gal not to touch him, The attorney turned very red, muttered and yet I found it hard work to keep my fincomething to Wheeler in an under tone, and, gers from his throat. This was the reason after a deal of ostentatious preparation, I wanted to get home—this was what I was arose to open his case. The chain of evidence which he proposed to lay before the court was indeed such as left no doubt of the

prisoner's guilt. He was ready to prove that Hunt and the deceased had come to the Bend till a great oak was torn up and fell crash together on the night of the murder, the one with no ostensible business, the other to receive a large sum of money. Eager words ground-so help me God, I speak the truth! ceive a large sum of money. Eager words and gestures had passed between them at the tavern. Hunt had insisted on riding home through the storm, though the deceased more than once exhibited great reluctance to go.

After the two disappeared in the woods to. After the two disappeared in the woods together, Shaw had never been seen again, but smothered by the noisy wind. I left him at two days after his horse was found, wandering along the highway, with his saddle torn the cabin with the money, for he put it in and soiled with blood, one of his stirrups my hand as I gave up my bridle. The gal gone, and the bridle hanging in tatters about was right-my hand was covered with blood

when I went in. I was not hurt-the blood William Wheeler and two other men from was not mine. It might have been his. The the Bend had gone to the forest in search of God of heaven knows I did not shed it." the body, but nothing was to be found except | The prisoner sat down, but rose again in the marks of some violent struggle near the an instant, cross-roads. Foot-prints, both of man and "Neighbors," he said, stretching forth h horse, sunk deep in the mud, were trampled hand to the jury, while his eyes flashed and all over the road just where a huge oak had bis stout form dilated with intense feeling; been flung across it by the storm. Two or "neighbors, I have told you the truth, the three small branches of the oak, which seem- whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help ed to have been crushed by some heavy weight me God." falling upon them, were broken, and some of their leaves matted together with blood, while no one spoke, no one moved, but a sound a black stream had flowed over the trunk and rung over them from the blacksmith's anvil, stained the earth half a yard round. Most of clear and full, like the quick tone of a bell. the blood must have flowed after the rain had All at once that ceased and the silence was ceased, or it must otherwise have been washed away. But further than this no trace of blacksmith's wife, who started up and forcethe body could be found, which would not ing her way to the door, went out. When have been the case had the death been acci- she came back her husband was with her. dental. The same company had proceeded He made way for himself and wife up to the to Hunt's dwelling, who would give no ac- bar, and addressed the judge, who had just count of Shaw's disappearance, but persisted risen to commence his charge to the jury. that they had ridden home together the night before, safe and well. A bag of money was chance first," said the smith rolling down his found locked in Hunt's chest, a linen coat sleeves; "I reckon as likely as not that I shall with blood-stains on the sleeve, was discover- have a considerable finger in this pie before ed beneath the bed, and Hunt's daughter had it's cooked." acknowledged that the stain was fresh and "Do you wish to give evidence? Do you wet upon it when her father returned home know any thing about it?" inquired the judge

When the attorney had prepared the court "Well I should think likely that I did for this evidence, he sat down, and the exam-ination of witnesses commenced. Several bend down your head here." persons who had been at the Bend that night, were called up, and among them a Mississippi boatman. William Wheeler was among the last. He gave in his evidence in a clear, straight-forward manner, as if every word straight-forward manner, as if every word had been studied by heart; but his face was asby pale, and he never once fixed his eyes on any man, but kept them bent upon the floor, or turning restlessly from one thing to another all the time he was speaking. When he sat down, Hannah Hunt was called for. She arose very feebly, but did not move from her father's side. When the attorney began to question her, she made an effort to speak, and thought she did, poor thing, but the whis-

"Order, order—keep still," resounded through the crowd, and Wheeler, as if restored to some presence of mind, drew back to his old station.

"Well," said the blacksmith, "I want to tell you how I came by these things and get back to my work again. Well, neighbors, you remember the night of the storm, some of you were in town, I shod your horses and worked late to get through. Well, among the rest, Bill Wheeler, there, came in a terrible hurry, and wanted a shoe put on that handsome critter he rides. The animal had a delicate hoof, so I was obliged to make nails on purpose for it—small nails, such as I never made for any other horse on earth.

"Wheeler took the horse away just before the storm came on; he never took that trouble before, but yet I thought nothing about it till a good while after. I saw Hunt and young Shaw ride away from the tavern, and institute of the storm came on; he never took that trouble before, but yet I thought nothing about it till a good while after. I saw Hunt and young Shaw ride away from the tavern, and institute the storm came on; he never took that trouble before, but yet I thought nothing about it till a good while after. I saw Hunt and young Shaw ride away from the tavern, and institute the storm came on; he never took that trouble before, but yet I thought nothing about it till a good while after. I saw Hunt and young Shaw ride away from the tavern, and institute the storm came on; he never took that trouble before, but yet I thought nothing about it till a good while after. I saw Hunt and young Shaw ride away from the tavern, and institute the storm came on; he never took that trouble before, but yet I thought nothing about it till a good while after. I saw Hunt and young Shaw ride away from the tavern, and institute the state of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, would do well to keep a box of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, discases of the bone and threak wounds, chapped hands, discases of the bone and all cutsacous Accases of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands,

THE subscribers give notice that they have lately erected a large and commodious shop, with new fixtures and machinery, and are prepared to furnish their improved Horse Powers, and also their latest improved Grain Cleans-

ers. at short notice.

Their Horse Powers are considered by those who have need them, as decidedly the best now in use, and their Cleansers give aniversal satisfaction. All orders promptly attended to.

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valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all seasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible adva: tage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel possesses every requisite for a tide mill, or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water.

that if it dees not fally asswer the representations we will when. The third is the property of the control of

Ware, Stove Furniture, &c., which is offered for sale on valuable terms.

WANTED as above, 200 cords each, good merchantable green hard and hemiock wood, for which a fair price will be given in exchange for Goods, or on account, if delivered soon.

Dec. 30

Tre will clean and polish brass or other metals the best and easiest of anything yet offered. No pay if not so. For sale by

B. FARTRIDGE.

WHITE LEAD. 10,000 lbs. dry and ground in oil, pure extra, and No. 1, for sale low by J. E. LADD. Oct. 19, 1846.

HOLMES & ROBBINS, having rebuilt and enlarged their IRON FOUNDRY, are now ready to furnish Castings of all kinds at short notice.

Their FORGE and MACHINE SHOP are now in operation, where about every kit d of SHAPE and MACHINERY can be had on favorable terms.

Particular attention given to SHIP and MILL WORK PATTERNS furnished, in most cases, without charge to constoners.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH constantly for sale by HALLETT & COLBURN. FPATHERS. Superior live geese and common feather warranted fresh and good, at the crockery store thre doors north of Granite Bank. 42 R. PARTRIDGE.

his voice to expostulate, it was choked, and so husky, that very few heard him.

"Order, order—keep still," resounded "Order, order o

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. And Grain Cleanser.

The subscribers give notice that they have lately severed and machinery, and are prepared to furnish their improved Grain Cleanser.

The subscribers give notice that they have lately severed and machinery, and are prepared to furnish their improved Grain Cleanse.

And Grain Cleanser.

And Grain the tavern, and just september 1. All Laddes in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, and has represent converse lew with one that is hard of hearing.

And Grain the taverney and severe and machinery, and are prepared to furnish their improved Horse Powers, and and aso their latest improved Grain Cleanse.

From Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.—Having had occ.

From Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.—Having had occ.

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Certificates.

Certificates.

From Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with here is have suffered much from the want of skillful worknen in accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pairs to inform myself of the compete cy of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasion of by the death of Mr. Beath. After some mouths of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and in gentions in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my prefasional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

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A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first presonal form to the public as a person well fitted to the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguer-rectypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the weather. Instruction given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hard, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover stay Baltimore, 265 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avense; Petersburg, Va. Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walant and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church st. 27

WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufacture trusces. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconvenience incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be increasing indept to many other wheels, with ice, but may be increasing indept to many other wheels, with ice, but may be increased.

NEW DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FRUIT, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by GEO. F. COOKE, opposite the Franklin House.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1846.

result to make corn and cob meal in any quantity, with the greatest dispatch. The public are invited to try this feed; those having done so, stating it to be one third cheaper than clear corn meal.

Augusta, Dec. 15, 1846

REMOVAL.

J. G. HOLCOMB has removed to No. 3, North's

Buildings, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he continues his agency for the sale of P. P. Stew art's Patent Summer and Winter Air Tight Cooking Stove; together with a great variety of other Stoves and Hard Ware Goods. Also a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stove Furniture, &c., which is offered for sale on valuable terms.

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THE subscriber will receive orders for all kinds of solar, manufactured in the most workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice. Chandeliers, for hells, public building and churches, from 2, 3, 4, to any number of lights desired, and of the most approved patterns. Old lamps of every description altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or molutories to solar, retroused, and finished in or molutories to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finished in or moluton altered to solar, retroused, and finis

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